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THE JERUSALEM POST

TWELVE PAGES

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IT would be a misreading of the Israel manner in coalition politics to say that there is a "crisis" in the Cabinet as the result of the neutralist pro-Nasserist pronouncements that have been appearing in various Mapam publications. There have been pronouncements that read amazingly — such as that in the Arabic-language "Al-Mirsad", quoted on another page, which looks at first sight as though it came from Cairo.

Yet these views are not new, and Mapam is perfectly well reconciled to remaining in a Government that holds the diametrically opposed view that Nasser's Soviet-supported expansionism is the most dangerous political factor in the Middle East, and the most dangerous influence in Africa.

Mapam were themselves the first to protest that there has been no change in their policy and that they do not understand why the Foreign Minister, Mrs. Meir, should have chosen to criticize them so sharply. This is a plain admission that they do not wish these views to be taken too seriously, and that they have no intention whatsoever of pressing these views or of resigning from the Cabinet in order to show that they believe them essential. So much for Mapam.

The Foreign Minister, not unnaturally, takes a view of the situation that is, quite literally, more serious. The refugee question is perennially on the agenda in the U.N. For years we have been trying to make it clear that it is impossible to take back sizable groups of refugees that have been indoctrinated for a decade with hatred of Israel, even if it were otherwise feasible, reasonable and desirable to take Arabs out of Arab countries where they have been living and back into Israel.

The battle for understanding on this subject is by no means won yet. To have a political party which is actually in the Israel Government airily propose the return of 200,000 Arabs adds greatly to the Government's difficulties in this matter. The proposal is picked up avidly by persons who have no other views in common with Mapam, and who are not aware that Mapam policies tend to be directed at an imaginary future rather than at a realistic present.

It adds to the irony of the situation that it is only in the quiet that has been established since the Sinai Campaign, and the restraint that Egypt has exercised since then at least with regard to Israel, that Mapam has been able to plead for a *rapprochement* with Nasser. The most determined of theoreticians could scarcely have put such a policy on paper while Nasser's infiltrators were taking their nightly toll of lives in Israel.

Nevertheless the Foreign Minister's criticism by no means meant that Mapam would be dismissed from the Government. It was meant as a sharp reminder that adherence to the coalition carries responsibilities. Before they joined the Cabinet, Mapam demanded freedom to differ on the Military Government in the Arab areas and relations with Germany; had they demanded freedom to plead the admission of hundreds of thousands of Arabs and to argue in party organs that "Nasser has the sympathy of the world for his neutralist policies," there would have been no agreement and they would have remained outside the Government.

The Mapam position is difficult. Over the years they have been forced to abandon their hopeful support of the Soviet Union because the latter have so firmly espoused the Arab cause and rejected all Israel attempts to improve relations. After a period of complete confusion, they have now come down on the relatively firm ground of neutralism, and would like to make a stand there. They are organization men, and honestly detest the *ad hoc* policies and friendships of the Israel Government. But it is hard to believe that they see no obstacle to peace with Israel on the Arab side except the fact that we are not neutralists. Sometimes it would seem that Mapam is less concerned with neutralism as the road to peace with the Arabs, than with peace-at-any-price with the Arabs in order to find a way back to Eastern-bloc Mecca from which they were so rudely expelled.

East Germany Re-Imposes Ban On Berlin Travel

BERLIN. — East Germany has imposed new restrictions on free travel in divided Berlin. West German citizens will now need a special permit to visit the Communist-controlled part of the city.

The measure was a new defiance of the Western allies who maintain that only they and the Russians are responsible for the former German capital. The Western powers last week protested against a similar measure imposed for five days to hamper various congresses of what the East Germans call revanchist movements.

The new order came into effect at midnight last night. It was decided on at a Cabinet meeting earlier in the day which discussed "the continued provocations of West German militarists and revanchists and the misuse of West Berlin for incitement to revenge."

Revanchist Feelings

The East German news agency, ADN, added: "Because of the intentions expressed at different revanchist meetings by leading revenge-seeking politicians of the Bonn Government to continue their provocations, the Council of Ministers considered it necessary to draw attention emphatically to the fact that, through the Potsdam treaty, any Nazi, militaristic and revenge-seeking activity and propaganda is forbidden and German militarism and Nazism should be eradicated."

Vice-Chancellor Ludwig Erhard, acting head of the Bonn Government, is to fly to Berlin today for on-the-spot talks on the latest East German move. *(AP, Reuter)*

U.S. Navy Hears Signals from Saturn

WASHINGTON (Reuter). — The U.S. Navy reported yesterday that it had received "the first conclusive signals" ever to be heard from the planet Saturn, as well as from a nebula 3,000 light years away from the earth.

Scientists at the University of Michigan, working for naval research, picked up the signals on an 85-foot radio telescope the Navy said. It added that this research might make possible a study of the temperature and density of Saturn's "rings" — the clusters of moons which whirl round it.

The Navy scientists reported that the atmospheric temperature of Saturn, about minus 280 degrees Fahrenheit, confirmed earlier calculations based on optical studies.

Herter Ridicules Soviet Summit Bid

WASHINGTON (AP). — U.S. Secretary of State Christian Herter yesterday denounced as "ludicrous in the extreme" Premier Khrushchev's call for a summit meeting of 82 heads of Government at the U.N.

Mr. Herter called Mr. Khrushchev's visit to the U.N. a move to stage an "irresponsible, anti-Western propaganda spree," accompanied by "boasts of Soviet military might."

In a speech prepared for delivery before the United Press International conference of editors and publishers, Mr. Herter also charged that Russia was "meddling" in the Congo. He said the U.S. was keeping a close watch on Soviet manoeuvers because they had "grave implications for the peace and security of Africa."

Still Hopeful

The Secretary of State said the State Department was still hopeful of serious diplomatic talks with Russia, but "in the light of the frenzied Soviet publicity campaign going on at the moment... it is difficult to believe that Mr. Khrushchev is coming to the General Assembly with the intention of contributing to the creation of an atmosphere favourable to serious, non-political discussion of current international problems."

Of Cuban Prime Minister Fidel Castro, Mr. Herter said he was "a despot who seized the reins of government by trading upon and then betraying democratic ideals."

Mr. Herter said he hoped "stabilizing and constructive trends" would continue in the Middle East despite the "disruptive act" of last week's bomb killing of Jordan Prime Minister Majali.

It was the American hope that this act would not set off a new chain of difficulties, he said.

K, U.S. Envoy Moot RB-47 Fliers Issue

MOSCOW.—Premier Khrushchev met for 90 minutes with U.S. Ambassador Llewellyn Thompson on Thursday to discuss the fate of two crewmen of an American RB-47 reconnaissance plane shot down over Arctic waters on July 1, before he sails for the U.N. General Assembly meeting in New York.

The airmen are imprisoned pending trial on espionage charges.

Mr. Thompson did not say whether the talk produced positive results.

On Wednesday night, Mr. Krushchev said Russia has information Nato is preparing a "new areal provocation" over the Black Sea, but Soviet forces are ready to shoot the plane down.

He made the remark during a lively half-hour conversation with Mr. Thompson at a Kremlin reception in honour of Nur e-Din Kahala, UAR Vice-President for the Syrian Region, who is heading a delegation for economic talks.

Mr. Thompson countered by accusing Russia of sending planes over Alaska and ships along American coasts. *(UPI, Reuter)*

Drop Knives Before We Talk — de Gaulle

MORLAIX, Western France (Reuter.) — President de Gaulle said here yesterday that France wanted to solve the Algerian problem by "human methods."

The President was speaking during a luncheon stop here on his tour of Western France.

"France is ready for discussions, at any moment and right away, with all shades of opinion, but first of all the knives must be left in the lobby," he said.

In Paris yesterday morning, an Algerian was shot dead by a fellow countryman as he stood on the platform of a bus. The assailant escaped.

PEKING EXECUTES 2 'U.S.-CHIANG AGENTS'

PEKING (Reuter). — Two men convicted as "U.S.-Chiang-Kai-shek agents were executed by firing squad on Wednesday, the "Peking People's Daily" has reported.

RUSSIA TO LOOK FOR OIL IN UAR

MOSCOW (Reuter). — Russia is to help prospecting for oil and other minerals in the UAR under contracts signed here yesterday for Soviet technical aid to the UAR.

Aid will also be given in building a railway line and a number of industrial enterprises.

U.S. Spurns Peking Terms for Newsmen

WASHINGTON (AP). — The U.S. announced yesterday that it has rejected a Peking proposal which called for the withdrawal of all U.S. armed forces in Formosa as the price for the admission of U.S. newsmen to Communist China.

The State Department announced this in reporting that the Chinese had turned down a U.S. proposal for an exchange of newsmen at a meeting last September 6 in Warsaw between the Ambassadors of the two countries.

USSR Closing Gold Medal Gap, Picks Up Six to America's Two

ROME (Reuter). — Records tumbled at a speed almost too great for the eye to follow in the Olympic Stadium yesterday afternoon, as Russia nearly closed the gap in gold medal winnings held by the U.S., which now leads 32-31.

The Soviet Union, however, leads the unofficial points table with 330 to America's 485½, Germany's 267¼ and Italy's 222.

Russia's two track and field gold medals — in the 10,000 metres and the javelin throw — followed two victories in weightlifting and one each in rifle shooting and horse-riding.

The U.S. in answer could only muster in the women's 400 metres relay and the men's 1,600 metres relay. But it could claim ill-luck in having lost another medal when their men's 400 metres relay squad were disqualified after crossing the line first.

Pyotr Bolotnikov, th Russian who was dwarfed in the shadow of his great countryman, Vladimir Kuts, at the 1956 Olympics, put in a great sprint to win a clear victory in the 10,000 metres.

Beats Mark Easily

He clocked 28 mins. 32.2 secs., 13 seconds ahead of Kuts' Olympic record.

Wilma Rudolph, the American Negro girl who has already taken gold medals in the women's 100 metres and 200 metres sprints, joined the ranks of the all-time greats when she added a third medal in the women's 400 metres relay. She brilliantly helped the American quartet to a 44.5 secs. victory — one-tenth of a second outside their own world record.

The American team led by Otis Davis, the world's fastest quarter-miler, shattered the eight-year-old world 1,600 metres relay record with a burst of magnificently sustained sprinting and smooth baton-changing, clocking 3 mins., 2.2 secs.

The German team finished second in 3:2.7, also well inside the old world record of 3:3.2.

The women's high jump ended in an almost inevitable victory for the Rumanian world-record holder, Iolanda Balas, who thus won her country's first-ever track and field gold medal. She pushed the Olympic record up to 1.85 metres (6 ft. ¾ in.) to equal her own ratified world record. She has a jump of 1.86 metres (6 ft. 1 in.) awaiting ratification.

Winning Test Throw

The men's javelin ended in victory for the Russian, Viktor Tsibulenko, whose test throw reached 84.6 metres (277 ft. 8¼ ins.), and short of the Olympic record.

The other Russian gold medals went to Sergei Filatov, in the dressage grand prix, and Viktor Shamburkin, in the small-bore rifle shoot of 120 rounds fired in three positions.

In the small-bore rifle event, Hanan Crystal of Israel was placed 46th with 288, 256, and 343 for a total of 1087. His team mate, Raphael Plass, was 58th with 288, 270, 328 for a total of 1087.

The Russian, E. Minaev, won the featherweight weightlifting with a total of 372.5 kgs. (821 lbs), setting a new Olympic record and equalling the world record. He was followed by Jerusalem-born Isaac Berger, of the U.S. with 362.5 kgs (798½ lbs). Gazi Cohen of Israel placed 20th with a total of 285 kgs (628 lbs).

Who is Wilma Rudolph?

She is the American sprinter who was first in the 100 m. dash in Rome. Nobody could beat her — nothing can be better than the best.

What is "Mogad"?

Shemen's famous edible oil, unsurpassed in taste and quality. None can beat it — nothing can be better than the best.

Arabs to Counter Israel Aid

The Arab League Council decided at its final session on Wednesday night in Shtura, Lebanon, to counter Israel aid operation in Afro-Asian countries with Arab offers of similar assistance, the Arab News Agency reported yesterday.

This was one of several resolutions passed in connection with Israel. It was agreed that the Council take steps to send representatives to all Afro-Asian countries with which Israel has relations, to ascertain what Arab aid they could absorb and on the extent of Arab participation in joint enterprises.

Arab experts would be loaned under this plan and the oil-rich Arab states would be encouraged to invest in these Afro-Asian countries in order to "close the door in the face of Israel to prevent the Afro-Asians from being exploited politically," it was reported.

In addition, it was suggested that special committees be set up to propagate the economic boycott of Israel in such "sensitive spots" as the U.S., Britain, India, Burma, Italy, Ethiopia, Turkey, Japan, Persia, West Germany, Ghana, France and Cyprus.

It was also decided to resume pressure on West Germany on reparations to Israel and against the granting of West German loans to Israel. The resolution in this respect spoke of the "dangers" facing the Arabs as a consequence of such loans to Israel.

A certain something...

— My compliments, Dear. This is really tasty!
— Yes, indeed. And all thanks to "Extra," Eta Hazalth's "C.D." Oil. It gives a certain extra zest to the food, and it seems to do wonders to your appetite!
There's none like "Extra" of Eta Hazalth for cooking, frying and baking — and it's ideal for salads! (Advt.)

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Lumumba Demands U.N. Troops Quit; Wins 41:2 Senate Vote

U.N. Council May Meet Today

UNITED NATIONS. — Yugoslavia asked the Security Council on Thursday to act against aid to Congolese secessionists who are attempting to overthrow the Lumumba Government and charged that the U.N. had "facilitated" the revolt.

The Security Council was expected to hold a new crisis session on the Congo problem this afternoon.

Yugoslavia's action followed an indirect criticism by Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold of Russia's aid in supplying planes and transporting Lumumba's forces. Mr. Hammarskjold, in a report issued early yesterday, requested Council action "on certain assistance from the outside" in the developing civil war.

Yugoslavia claimed there were "outside interferences" in the form of aid to the "ringleaders Tshombe, Kalonji and the like."

There was no immediate indication of how Mr. Hammarskjold's proposal would be handled in the Council, but he appeared certain of overwhelming backing there.

African Sway

While a majority verdict could be overthrown by a Russian veto, the key to Soviet actions appeared to lie with the African States.

It is generally considered here that the Russians dare not oppose any proposals which had the backing of Tunisia and Ceylon, the African and Asian members of the Council, who were expected to spearhead new efforts to formalize Mr. Hammarskjold's proposals.

Mr. Hammarskjold suggested a temporary disarming of Congolese troops which he said "under the present circumstances, are an obstacle to the re-establishment of law and order..."

He called for a $100m-international aid fund to bolster Congo's economy when order is restored.

Mr. Hammarskjold's report included an appeal that the body "reaffirm its request to all states to refrain from any action which might tend to impede the restoration of law and order or to aggravate differences..."

He said he considered it "essential" that the Security Council clarify the mandate of the U.N. forces in the Congo.

The U.N. also disclosed yesterday another sharp assault by Mr. Hammarskjold on Belgium's activity in the Congo. An exchange of correspondence, four days old, was published by the U.N. as part of Mr. Hammarskjold's report. *(AP, UPI, Reuter)*

BULLETIN:

AFP reported last night that Ion Congo Government soldiers, had crossed the provisional border into Katanga. The agency quoted reliable sources in Elizabethville, Katanga capital.

THANKS RUSSIA FOR HELP

LEOPOLDVILLE (Reuter). — Prime Minister Patrice Lumumba last night called for the immediate withdrawal of all United Nations forces from the Congo.

He stood up in the Senate and made the demand shortly after winning by 47 votes to two a resolution rejecting President Joseph Kasavubu's recent dismissal of him and several members of his government.

Virtually all the speakers who, during the seven-hour debate, accused Mr. Lumumba of swinging the country into the Soviet orbit, had walked out before the vote started. In the vote there were seven abstentions while 20 Senators were listed as absent.

Boss Withdrawal

At a press conference later, Mr. Lumumba said he envisaged the immediate withdrawal of U.N. forces unless the international body changes its policies.

He threatened to "break off relations with the U.N. Great Britain or any other country if the "campaign of hate against the Congo" does not cease.

He thanked the Soviet Union "sincerely for the help it has given" to the Congo.

Mr. Lumumba declared that the U.N. had "militarily occupied" the Congo, seizing airports and the radio station, but he said he would continue to seek technical cooperation and assistance.

When Mr. Lumumba heard the result of the vote he laughingly held both his hands in the air and exchanged greetings with supporters who welcomed his sweeping victory with cries of "Uhuru (freedom)!"

Earlier Senators had shouted and argued among themselves as Mr. Lumumba made a long speech in which he repeated many of the points he has been making here in the past few days.

Kept from Speaking

Still earlier he had been refused permission to speak until Mr. Justin Bomboko, the Foreign Minister, had done so.

Mr. Bomboko, who was at first reported missing after an attempt by police to arrest him, later turned up and made a speech in defence of his decision to countersign Mr. Kasavubu's order dismissing Mr. Lumumba and replacing him by Mr. Joseph Ileo, the Senate President.

After the vote, he told reporters he was not resigning and had not been dismissed. He confirmed that Government police had tried to arrest him in his hotel room Wednesday night but said he would sleep there again tonight.

In his speech, Mr. Bomboko said he had signed the Kasavubu declaration because there was anarchy in the country. He charged that a

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

RUSSIA, GUINEA AGREE ON AFRICA

MOSCOW. — Premier Nikita Khrushchev and Guinean President Sekou Toure yesterday joined in demanding the immediate evacuation of the Congo by "imperialist aggressors" and said their views on the future of Africa and the world were absolutely identical.

Mr. Khrushchev said:

"The peoples of African countries have a faithful friend in the Soviet Union on which they can rely in their national liberation struggle."

The Soviet Prime Minister was speaking at a farewell ceremony at Vnukovo Airport, broadcast live by Moscow Radio, as the West African leader left Moscow for Mongolia and Peking.

Earlier in the day a long-term trade agreement between the Soviet Union and Guinea for the period 1961-1965 was signed in the Kremlin. A Soviet-Guinea credit agreement was also signed *(Reuter, AP)*.

... they too smoke Ascot,
Ascot tastes better—
is better!
ASCOT — THE FILTER CIGARETTE THAT REALLY SATISFIES

Social & Personal

The President and Mrs. Ben-Zvi yesterday received the Deputy Speaker of the Knesset, Mrs. Beba Idelson, Prof. Haim Halperin, and Mr. Eliahu Elath, Political Adviser to the Foreign Ministry.

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The Prime Minister and Mrs. David Ben-Gurion entertained to luncheon the American Ambassador, Mr. Ogden Reid, and his family and Prof. and Mrs. Isadore Lubin.

Mr. Reid and Professor Walter Clay Lowdermilk on Thursday visited the experimental farm of Professor Michael Evenari in Ovdat.

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The Foreign Minister, Mrs. Golda Meir, received yesterday Mr. Roy Harris Jenkins, Labour Member of Parliament.

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The Bulgarian Chargé d'Affaires and Mrs. Dantchev on Thursday gave a reception at Beit Sokolow in Tel Aviv on the occasion of the Bulgarian National Day. Among those present were the Knesset Speaker, the Minister of Health, members of the diplomatic corps and the Director-General of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

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Mr. L. Dubin, of the Presidium of Keren Hayesod, gave a luncheon on Wednesday to Mr. J. Cohen, Chairman of the United Israel Appeal in Caracas, Venezuela.

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Mr. Nimrod Loef, Director of the Photogrammetric Institute, Jerusalem, has left for London to participate in the International Photogrammetric Congress.

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Mr. Fenner Brockway, Labour Member of Parliament, will speak on "Solidarity with the Peoples of Africa" at a Mapam-sponsored meeting this evening at 8.30 at the Armon David Cinema, Tel Aviv. Other speakers will be the Ghana Vice-Consul, Mr. Gordon C. M. Cudjoe, and Mr. Y. Hazan, M.K.

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The Haifa Symphony Orchestra opened its 11th season last night with a concert at the Armon Hall under the Baton of Sergiu Comissiona.

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The Russian film "A Ballad for a Soldier," will be shown at the Chen Cinema in Tel Aviv at 1 p.m. today before an invited audience under the patronage of the Soviet Ambassador.

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ENGAGEMENT

POWER — LYONS

The engagement is announced between Ernest Emanuel Power, M.P.A.Ph.C., of Manchester, and Effie Lyons, of 17 Rehov Shlomo Hamelech, Tel Aviv.

Attitude Poll Of American Immigrants

TEL AVIV. — An attitude survey of North American immigrants to Israel will soon be undertaken by the Israel Institute for Applied Social Research, under the direction of Prof. Louis Guttman, Scientific Director of the Institute.

This was announced yesterday by Mr. Murray Greenfield, Executive Director of the Association of Americans and Canadians in Israel.

The survey, to be sponsored by the American Section of the Jewish Agency, will try to determine why North Americans come to settle here; how they are faring; how life here compares with their expectations, and whether they consider themselves permanently established or whether — and why — they are thinking of returning.

Jehovah's Witnesses Allocated Burial Plot

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — Israel's community of Jehovah's Witnesses has been allocated a special section in the Christian cemetery here.

Mr. A. Tern-Hibler, the Municipal Inspector of Cemeteries, told *The Jerusalem Post*, that the 2.5 dunam plot has been approved by the Municipality. The community, which numbers several hundred members, asked for a separate graveyard some time ago.

Although Christians, members of the sect object to the placing of crosses on their graves. They consider the cross a pagan symbol, introduced to Christianity only in the fourth century.

The Christian cemetery is shared by a number of different denominations and sects.

Chairman of General Tire Board Dies

We are informed that the American industrialist, William O'Neil, has passed away in Akron, O.

The deceased was instrumental in the establishment of the first tire factory in Israel in 1950. He was Chairman of the Board of the General Tire and Rubber Company.

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Two Confiscated Egyptian Schooners to Be Destroyed

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER, Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — The authorities have decided to dispose of two Egyptian schooners which were captured in territorial waters about two years ago.

Both the wooden vessels, the Massoud and the Abdul Karim-273, are rotting and in danger of sinking.

The 150-ton Massoud and the 180-ton Abdul Karim-273 will both be destroyed.

The small auxiliary motors which the two vessels carried have been stripped to help pay towards the several thousand pounds of port fees due on them.

The Massoud was taken on November 29, 1956, after she entered Haifa port in the mistaken belief that she had reached Beirut. She was carrying mats and salt from Port Said.

Seized in Reprisal

Her confiscation marked a change in Israel policy, which had previously allowed straying Arab vessels to leave again and was in reprisal for the Egyptian seizure of the Bat Galim in 1954 in the Suez Canal. Her crew was later released but her cargo was held "at the owners' disposal."

The Abdul Karim-273 was seized on May 24, 1959 in Israel waters off Nahariya, while on her way to Beirut from Port Said with onions and garlic. Her capture took place three days after the Egyptians detained the Inge Toft when the Danish vessel tried to pass the Suez Canal with Haifa cargo. Her crew was subsequently released though her cargo was confiscated.

Port Authority Bill

Since then, several Arab vessels which strayed into Israel waters have been permitted to leave again.

After their capture, the vessels were put under police jurisdiction. But, when the Port Authority attempted to collect the port dues from the police, the boats were transferred to the Custodian of Enemy Property. He also refused to pay dues.

The P.A. pressed for their removal as they were taking up valuable port space.

Beet Planting Advanced To Beat Birds

BEERSHEBA. — Sugar beet planting started in the Negev yesterday, three weeks ahead of the normal season, to try to the thwart migratory birds which are annually responsible for considerable damage to beet fields. Starlings usually arrive in Israel a month from now.

This year 13,000 dunams of sugar beet are being planted, against 9,500 planted last year.

Action Urged Now To Raise Rents

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Representatives of the Landlords' Association yesterday demanded immediate Government action to implement the interim proposals to raise rents on business premises to a maximum of IL2.50 a sq. metre and to increase residential rents by from 50 per cent to 400 per cent.

The interim proposals were submitted by the Eisenberg Committee to the Government in June 1959, pending the conclusion of the Committee's deliberations.

The landlords' spokesman, Mr. H. Valero, told a press conference here that it would take an estimated two years before the Committee's final recommendations — submitted several weeks ago — passed through Government and Knesset channels.

Mr. Valero, who represented the Landlord's Association on the Committee, said the proposal to raise business rents had been unanimously accepted by all members.

The rise in residential rents would, because of the stipulated ceilings, actually reach a maximum of only 100 per cent, it was stated. The interim proposals call for a rise of 50 per cent in the rent of a one-room flat up to a maximum of IL10.50; in a three-room flat, the rise would be 150 per cent, up to a maximum of IL12.50 a room; and a five-room flat would be subject to a 400 per cent rise up to a maximum of IL22 a room.

Under paragraphs 11 and 12 of the Tenants Protection Law, the Government has authority to make changes in rent levels from time to time without going to the Knesset, it was stated.

Magen David Adom Lottery Sale Begins

TEL AVIV. — Ten cars are among the 500 prizes to be raffled off in this year's Magen David Adom lottery, spokesmen of the organization told a press conference here Wednesday. The sale of tickets has begun throughout the country.

It is hoped that the lottery will raise IL780,000, as compared to IL500,000 last year.

Other prizes include 10 scooters and 180 vouchers, worth IL100 at specified clothing shops.

Prehistoric Bones Found in Syria

DAMASCUS (Reuter). — Bones of elephants and other large animals that lived in Syria probably 500,000 to 300,000 years before Christ have been found in the Hama district.

Sabet el Aria, Syrian Minister of Culture and National Guidance, told a press conference yesterday the finding of the fossilized bones of elephants, rhinoceri, and hippopotami was "of the utmost scientific importance."

Rehovot Declaration To Be Raised at U.N.

POST Political Reporter

The resolutions of the Rehovot conference on Science in the Advancement of New States are to be raised both at the forthcoming U.N. Assembly session and at Unesco, although Israel is not to request the inclusion of a special item in the Assembly agenda.

This was agreed upon at a meeting Wednesday between Foreign Minister Golda Meir and the Minister of Education and Culture, Mr. Abba Eban.

It is expected that several Asian and African countries whose representatives participated at the conference will support Israel initiative in encouraging broader U.N. assistance to developing countries.

Israel in Asian Region of UNESCO

Israel will have to stand vigilant guard over its rights and duties in Unesco now that it has been assigned to that agency's Asian Region, Dr. Moshe Avidor, Chairman of the Israel Unesco Committee, told a plenary meeting of the Committee on Wednesday.

The Committee met to discuss its plans for the Israel Unesco Conference to take place in November and to greet its new President, Mr. Abba Eban, who assumed the post by virtue of his office as Minister of Education and Culture. Mr. Eban will preside at the conference.

Until recently, Unesco member countries had been grouped by language, and Israel, like Ghana, had been assigned to the English-language group. They have now been regrouped by continent, with the exception of the Arabic-language bloc.

Ghanaian Poultry Students Leave

LYDDA AIRPORT. — Six Ghanaian youths left yesterday after six months spent in various kibbutzim and farm schools studying poultry raising.

Hollywood Thief Leads Police To Women He Murdered

HOLLYWOOD (AP). — A suspected purse-snatcher suddenly started babbling to police yesterday about "all the murders I've committed." Then he led them to the bodies of two women.

Henry Adolph Busch, 29, the son of a Hollywood restaurant owner, admitted killing three women and marking a fourth — his landlady — for death, police said.

Busch, an optical firm employee, told surprised police officers who arrested him in a purse snatching case, "Why, I've got a body in my room right now."

He was telling the truth. In his room, police found the blood-stained body of a woman of about 45 or 50 years of age. She wore only a slip and was lying in a sleeping bag. Her legs had been bound with a nylon stocking and her hands with cord. Busch then led officers to the body of his aunt at her nearby home.

The name of neither woman was immediately available.

Busch told police he first killed last May 2 when he took the life of Mrs. Elmyra Miller, 74. The arrest came when Mrs. Elynor Riley, 69, his landlady, telephoned a complaint that he had stolen her purse.

Anti-Rabies Drive Starts in Jerusalem

A week-long campaign to inoculate pet dogs against rabies and to destroy all dogs not so inoculated is to be launched in Jerusalem by the Municipality and the Ministry of Agriculture on Sunday morning.

As a convenience to dog-owners, the Municipality has set up a mobile veterinary unit which will be responsible for 12 quarters. Announcement of the exact time of opening of the stations will be posted on boardings and broadcast by police cars which will tour the quarters.

Death Camp Chief Suicide in Canada

WINNIPEG (Reuter). — Alex Laak, a 53-year-old Estonian immigrant whom Russia had accused of directing wartime mass murders, was found hanged on Tuesday night in the garage of his home at Saint James, near Winnipeg.

The Provincial Coroner, Dr. I. O. Fryer, said Laak hanged himself and no inquest would be held.

Laak was on August 29 named by the Soviet news agency Tass as the commandant of Jagala camp in Estonia, where evidence showed that more than 3,000 Czechs and Germans were butchered in 1942-43. Laak denied the charges.

Tass said Laak had bought a house in Winnipeg with the proceeds of valuables stripped from the victims of mass executions.

Rap Poor Judging In Olympic Boxing

ROME (Reuter). — Officials and team managers of 10 countries, highly critical of some of the decisions given in the Olympic Games boxing, want action to improve the standard of judging, Mr. Walter Denton, British assistant team manager, said here yesterday.

Mr. Denton said boxing officials from Australia, South Africa, Canada, Norway, Sweden, Morocco, Tunisia, Nigeria and Ghana had suggested that action be taken.

He said more than half of the 20 judges appointed for the Olympic boxing had been struck off the list after making decisions considered faulty by supervisory commissions.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

TODAY

JERUSALEM: Mekor Baruch, 3 Tachkemoni St. 22894.
TEL AVIV: Abramsky, 42 Allenby, 63526. Zeidner, 51 Ahad Ha'am, 63851. Mercaz Hasafon, 200 Ben Yehuda, 22923. Snitz, 83 Iba Gvirol, 53064.
JAFFA: 10 Yefet (4) St., 82700.
RAMAT GAN: Dr. Fisherman, 71 Katznelson, Givatayim, BAT YAM: Hehaluta, 8 Hahalutzim.
NATANYA: Natanya, HERZLIYA: Karny, HOLON: Ribak, Struma Square, REHOVOT: Levin "Hanegev," 196 Herzl, 95-1245.
HAIFA: Joseph, 31 Joseph, 4014.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Ora, 37 King George, 22043.
TEL AVIV (Day): Dr. Kolberg, 27 Allenby, 24335. Frankel, 29 King George, opp. Meir Garden, 24721. Yaffe, 172 Ben Yehuda, 24843. Yany, 67 Yehuda Halevi, 62474. Eiva, Hatikva Qtr., 82405. (Evening): Dr. Schwartz, 17 Allenby, 24583. Bilsky, Dizengoff Square, 26348. Abrahami, 9 Erlanger near C. Bus Sta., 32385. Nordau, 183 Ben Yehuda, 23373. Eiva, Hatikva Qtr., 82405. JAFFA: Yaroslava, 28078, near clock, 81750. RAMAT GAN: Aliya, 4 Bialik, 72840. BAT YAM: Bat Yam, 45 Balfour. NATANYA: Natanya, HERZLIYA: Briut, HOLON: 104 Sokolov, REHOVOT: Levin "Hanegev," 196 Herzl, 95-1245.
HAIFA: Glousman, 13 Balfour, 4033. Ahuza: 4 Horeb, 81264.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS

TODAY

JERUSALEM: Dr. Zepler, Allenby Barracks, Ma'on Academaim, Bet/28. Dr. Shor, 45 Rashi.
TEL AVIV: Dr. Eisen, 5 Shimshon, 28748. Dr. Garman, 25 Frishman, corner 30 Gyrkin. Dr. Weiss, 73 Dizengoff, 27027. Dr. Mahler, 59 Arlosoroff, 51300. Dr. Simon, 43 Keren Kayemet, 51374.
HAIFA: Dr. Sherman, 3 Rehov Hanevi'im, 3456.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Dr. Zepler, Allenby Barracks, Ma'on Akademaim 24/B. Dr. Shor, 45 Rashi.
TEL AVIV, HAIFA: Same as Today.

Religious Services

Shabbat begins: Jerusalem 5.17 tonight and ends tomorrow at 6.30 p.m.
Portion: Ki Tavo.
Haftara: Yeshaya 61.

JERUSALEM

Yeshurun Synagogue, Tonight: Minha 5.30 p.m. Kabbalat Shabbat 5.50 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit 6.00 a.m. Minha 5.30 p.m. Arvit 6.25 p.m.
Hechal Shlomo: Friday: Minha 5.45 p.m. Kabbalat Sabbat 5.55 p.m. Saturday Shahrit 8.00 a.m. Shiur with Rabbi Wohlgelernter 5.00 p.m. Minha 5.25 p.m. Shiur in Talmud by Dr. Z. Wahrhaftig 5.40 p.m. Motsaei Shabbat 6.35 p.m.
Sephardi Synagogue: Tomorrow, Shahrit, 8.15 p.m.
Ezrat Yisroael (Gan Sephardi), Tonight: 5.45 p.m. Lecture on Sefaria. Tomorrow: 8.15 a.m.
Italian Synagogue (Hillel St.): Tonight: 5.40 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit 8.00 a.m.
Shomre Emo Synagogue: Shahrit, 8.15 a.m.
Hugim Le'yahadut Mitkademet (Progressive Judaism, Beit Hahalutzot, Ibn G'virol): Tonight: 6.00 p.m. Sermon: Rabbi Jerome A. Unger.

TEL AVIV

The Great Synagogue: Tonight 6.00 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit 8.00 a.m.
Ohel Moed (Sephardi): Tonight: Minha-Arvit 6.30 p.m. Shabbat Morning, 8.00 a.m. with the Hon. Minister Ya'acov M. Toledano, Chief Rabbi.
Tiferet Tel Aviv Congregation (5 Herman Cohen St.): Tonight: 6.10 p.m. Tomorrow morning: 8.30 a.m.
Beit Israel (96 Rehov Dizengoff): Tonight: 5.45 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 a.m.
Ihud Shivat Zion (87 Rehov Ben Yehuda): Tonight: 5.40 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 6.30 and 8.30 a.m. Minha 5.30 p.m.
Beit Hamore (5 Rehov Nathan Straus): Tonight, 5.40 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m. Minha 5.30 p.m.

HAIFA

Morieh Congregation (35 Rehov Kiryat Sefer, Ahuza): Tomorrow: Shahrit, 9.00 a.m.

RAMAT GAN

Hatehia Synagogue: Tonight: 5.55 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8.00 a.m., Minha 5.45 p.m. Arvit 6.37 p.m.
Shilo Synagogue (Chel Shem Gymnasium): Tonight: 6.05 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 a.m.
Sanzyn Synagogue, Savyon: Tonight: 6.05 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 7.45 a.m.

Cables in Brief

SWASTIKA. — Two swastikas and the word "Heil," were painted on the wall of the residence of the Norwegian Foreign Minister, Halvard Lange, during Wednesday night. The Minister's name plate outside the house had also been unscrewed and stolen.

ALCOHOL. — Six Africans, including a six-year-old girl, died at Edenvale African township near Johannesburg and four others were in hospital after they drank what now is believed to have been aviation spirit but what was sold to them as gin.

MINE. — The discovery of three dead African mine workers yesterday raised to 21 the known death roll from a pressure burst and rockfall in the East Rand Proprietary Mine last Saturday. Little hope was held for four men still entombed 2,300 metres underground, but rescue work was continuing.

CHOLERA. — Persia has launched an all out anti-cholera innoculation drive on its eastern borders to prevent a cholera epidemic in Pakistan and Afghanistan from spreading into the country.

CHAMPS. — Boxing champions are going to have to defend their titles every six months from now on, the (American) National Boxing Association has decided.

GANDHI. — Feroze Gandhi, son-in-law of the Indian Prime Minister, Mr. Nehru, and a member of Parliament, died in New Delhi yesterday after a heart attack. He was 47.

RESERVES. — South Africa's gold and foreign exchange reserves fell by nearly £4.5m. during the week ending September 2 — dropping below £100m. for the first time since the end of November, 1958.

CRANES ARE FLYING. — Near-hurricane force winds at East London, South Africa, sent four harbour cranes weighing about 100 tons each rumbling along the quayside at an estimated 25 k.p.h. Three of the cranes collided with each other, and the fourth was derailed.

TECHNION DANCERS SECOND AT DIJON

The student dance group of the Haifa Technion won second prize at the International Folklore Festival held in Dijon recently. First prize went to the Hungarian group, third to Czechoslovakia and fourth to the Soviet Union.

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WHAT ELSE?
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TODAY

JERUSALEM

• Meet Jerusalem Artists:— Artists House, 9.30 p.m. Tourists and members only.
• Tours:— Spend a morning with Hadassah on a conducted tour starting 9 a.m. Book for this tour by phoning 4061. Hadassah Club Straus Health Centre.
Hebrew University: Conducted tour in English, at 11 a.m. daily. Downstairs Lobby, Wise Auditorium. University Campus.
Yad Vashem: Martyrs and Heroes Memorial Authority, Har Hazikaron. Conducted tour (English) of the buildings and exhibitions, daily 11 a.m.
• Recorded Concert:— Terrace Music. Beethoven, Symphony No. 3 in E-Flat op. 55, "Eroica." Liszt. Concerto for Piano No. 1 in E-Flat. Y.M.C.A., 8.30 p.m. Public Welcome.
• Film Shows: — Israel films daily showings. Keren Hayesod Hall, 12-1 p.m.
• Exhibitions: — Safrai Art Gallery, 37 Jaffa Rd. Tel. 62737. Paintings by Jona Mach, I. Aschheim, E. Raphaeli, Josef Stern, Fima Dublon, Rakia, Tova. Purchases mailed upon request.
"Israel Today" permanent exhibition, Binyanei Haooma 10-11; 4-6.
Archaeological Museum, Department of Antiquities, 33 Rehov Shlomo Hamelech. Permanent Exhibition of Antiquities from the Neolithic to the Byzantine Periods. Temporary Exhibition: Recent Excavations at Tel Mor, Beit Shean and Tell near Yavneh Yam, 9-1, 3-5.
• General National Museum: — Permanent exhibition of Jewish Ceremonial Art. Archaeological objects. African Art—from the Collection of Mr. Samuel Dubiner. Paintings by Nina Mayo. Canvas prints of the 14th Century — from the Mapeng's Collection. Today, Dentist Art Library: Books on primitive modern painting (from Henri Rousseau to Camille Bombois. New acquisitions. Today.
• Zoo. Jerusalem Biblical Zoo. 8-7.

TEL AVIV

• Dine and Dance:— Delphin Bar, 16 Sholem Aleichem. Exquisite cuisine. Dancing nightly. Recommended to Tourists. Tel. 78972.
• Z.O.A. House:— Z.O.A. House Forum (in Hebrew), 8.30 p.m. Oneg Shabbat for Tourists, 9.30 p.m.
• Tours: — Bar Ilan University: conducted tours (9-5 daily). Tel. 73888. Mostest Hapoalot Pioneer Women room daily from Sunday to Wednesday, 9 a.m. from the Va'ad Hapoel Bldg., 93 Rehov Arlosoroff. Tel. Aviv. Tel. 51311.
• Tourist Service — Visit Hadassah Club, 80 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel. 28978. Wise Club, 99 Rehov Hayarkon. Tel. 26525. 9 a.m.-5 p.m.
• Zoological Gardens — Open 8 a.m.-6 p.m. daily.
• Exhibitions: — Ancient Glass Exhibition, Museum Ha'aretz near Ramat Aviv. Today, tomorrow: 10-1.
• Tel Aviv Museum:— Dizengoff House:— Paintings by Shmuel Levi. Israel Rokach Memorial Exhibition. 10-1, 4-7. Friday and Saturday 10-1, 4-7. Friday and Saturday 10-1. Helena Rubinstein Pavilion. Oil paintings by Aharon Giladi. Selected Israel Painters. 10-1, 4-7. Friday 10-1; Sat. 6-10 p.m.

HAIFA

• Tourist Centre: — Hadassah Club, Youth Aliya Offices, 22 Hagalgalot, Tel. 4876, 67955.
• Exhibitions:— Textile designs and handwoven textiles, Beth Hakranot, 10-1, 4-7. Admission Free. Today till 9 p.m.

BEERSHEBA

• Where to Dine:— Eat well and in comfort at the air-conditioned Beit Ha'am Restaurant, Shober Community Centre.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM

• Theatre:— Hadim: Three one-act plays. Y.M.C.A. Auditorium, 8.30 p.m.
• Music Programme:— Saturday Music Hour with organ and this record: Dvorak, Symphony No. 4 in G-Major op. 88. Y.M.C.A., 10.30 a.m. Public Welcome.
• Exhibition:— Jerusalem Artists House: 1) Paintings by Jacob Eisenberg, opening at 10 a.m. 2) Sales exhibition of olive wood, metal and ceramic handicrafts by Kalman Michaeli, opening at 10 a.m. 3) Oil paintings by Eugenia Belkina, opening at 11.30 a.m.

TEL AVIV

• Israel National Opera:— "Aida," 8.30 p.m.
• Theatre:— Habimah: "Mademoiselle," 8.30. Cameri: "Look Homeward Angel," 8.30. I.O.A. House: Hebrew Musical "Zrakor" (Spotlight).
• Levant Fair:— Ein Hod Artists Exhibition at the Tel Aviv Pavilion. Dance band till midnight at the "Flying Camel Inn." Special buses from the Herbert Samuel Promenade to the Fair Grounds.
• Z.O.A. House:— Tourist Service, 7-9 p.m.

HAIFA

• Exhibitions: — Museum of Japanese Art. 89 Sderot Hanassi. 10-2. Admission free.
First Biennale of young painters 1960. Municipal Museum of Modern Art, City Hall, 10-1, 4-1. 11.30 a.m. Conducted Tour by Dr. F. Schiff.

BEERSHEBA

• Where to Dine:— Eat well and in comfort at the air-conditioned Beit Ha'am Restaurant, Shober Community Centre.

COMING EVENTS

HABIMAH

"Mademoiselle": Sat., Sept. 10; Mon., Sept. 12 (Ra'anana); Tues., Sept. 13; Thurs., Sept. 15; Sat., Sept. 17.
All performances at Beit Habimah at 8.30 p.m. unless otherwise indicated.
• Israel National Opera:— Sat., Sept. 9 and Tues., Sept. 13: "Aida," 8.30 p.m.

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ARRIVALS: Cyprus Air 06 from London, Munich, Athens and Nicosia. 0740. El Al 410 from Istanbul 1315. El Al 213 from New York and London — 1730. BEA/PANAM/BOAC 536 to Rome and Amsterdam — 0730. El Al 408 to Athens, Rome, Paris — 1400. El Al 209 to Rome, London and New York — 1530.
SATURDAY
ARRIVALS: T.W.A. 800 from Chicago, New York, Paris, Rome and Athens 1625. El Al 205 from New York, London and Rome 1905. Olympic 602 from Athens 2030.
DEPARTURES: Olympic 616 to Nicosia and Athens — 2215.

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The Weather

	A	B	C
Mt. Canaan	32	19—35	20—35
Haifa Port	31	25—30	26—31
Natanya	33	21—32	22—33
T.A. Shrya	33	23—31	24—32
T.A. Port	35	24—29	25—29
Lydda Airp.	38	20—32	21—33
Jerusalem	32	18—29	19—30
Beersheba	40	23—34	25—35
Hilat	39	26—37	27—39

A) Humidity at 1 p.m. B) Yesterday's Temperature range. C) Today's Temperature forecast.

DEPARTURES

The Burmese Ambassador, U Ba Maung, and his two children, for a ten-day visit to London (by BOAC).

Dr. S. Stuch, World Health Organization representative in the Congo and former Director-General of the Ministry of Health, to Geneva, after a three-day visit. (by Swissair).

Dr. Baruch Blum, of the Department of Experimental Biology at the Weizmann Institute, for Canada, to spend a year at the Montreal Neurological Institute and to lecture at McGill University.

Mr. George Jessel, the American film and television star, for New York, after a brief stay (by El Al).

Mr. Moshe Bet-Halevi, to Nigeria, by invitation of the Nigerian Football Association, to coach football teams there.

Payis Grand Prize To No. 414269

NATANYA. — The grand prize of IL50,000 in yesterday's Mifal Hapayis draw went to the purchaser of ticket No. 414269. Number 340706 won IL10,000.

All tickets ending in 1 or 5 won IL2, while all those ending in 0243; 7978; 2192; 6624; 7178; 3344; 5685; 3020 won IL40.

IL1,000 was won by Nos.		
286751; 169794;	468488;	460079;
183222; 264699;	302391;	230818;
478044; 408960.		
IL500 by nos.	272540;	257710;
433945; 381214;	181015;	256466;
289430; 324668;	243439;	446056;
381476; 365089;	344741;	423963;
463681; 354836;	263852;	303439;
107717; 289775.		
IL200 by Nos.	179072;	435610;
282888; 354200;	112765;	253432;
458971; 441367;	462377;	165896;
134061; 196857;	336713;	439985;
319799; 463453;	141340;	351301;
451885; 391214;	362043;	279881;
399088; 343194;	394237;	394277;
389893; 329113;	370359;	345816;
470003; 123272;	352380;	325430;
364810; 332270;	263956;	301546;
423509; 111158;	227046;	461189;
252786; 253633;	347765;	171772.
IL100 by Nos.	433730;	365923;
136785; 167847;	414835;	417068;
365425; 410220;	249565;	189048;
227322; 234615;	125076;	365204;
175706; 124704;	357584;	347434;
124421; 421084;	298292;	149253;
320091; 362622;	288563;	349832;
135851; 119889;	152011;	168720;
279470; 340728;	347844;	115870;
123852; 308162;	174476;	171875;
430618; 218115;	272447;	252439;
189077; 496145;	445633;	212782;
286725; 150302;	385206;	102514;
101315; 445839;	141630;	296565;
249474; 430893;	162349;	489063;
216239; 293690;	285256;	209750;
136809; 361189;	263489;	227305;
132116; 246300;	398318;	260401;
478896; 158982;	179862;	360680;
107081; 291202;	409868;	211833;
496853; 497214;	191127;	156630;
485351; 420806;	397207;	419126;
294427; 498476;	392765;	115446.

IRENE WIND — DR. ODED EMODI
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Prof. Leonard Bergstein — Sarah Allalouf
New York, U.S.A. — Nahariya, Israel

Engaged

Ramat Aviv Hotel, Sept. 5, 1960.

The unveiling of the tombstone over the grave of our mother and grandmother

Susanna Rosenberg

(née SCHALLENBERG)

of Herzliya-Pituah

will be held at Har Hamenuhot, Jerusalem, on Monday, Sept. 12, 1960, at 4 p.m.

Transport will leave from Tnuat "Israel," corner Rehov Hapoalim and Rehov Ben Yehuda at 3.45 p.m.

THE FAMILY

To the Hertzberg Family
and to the management
of "ABIR"
sincere condolences on the passing away of

Louis Hertzberg ז"ל

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Kupat Holim Complains Of Neglect, Cuts Back Services

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Heads of Kupat Holim rebelled yesterday against the Histadrut leadership's financial policy towards its sick fund.

The National Executive, meeting to approve the 1960/61 budget, was incensed at the Finance Ministry for refusing to increase its allocations and at the Histadrut because only 42 per cent of the fees paid by labour federation members go to the sick fund. (The rest goes for other Histadrut activities.)

This point was stressed by Mrs. Lea Tirosh, of Hapoel Hamizrahi, when she said: "Year after year we bring new members into the Histadrut. If it was not for us the ranks of the Histadrut would have thinned out long ago."

Kupat Holim Treasurer Moshe Soroka reported that the fund's debts now total over IL42m., and that its estimated deficit for the coming year would be nearly IL10m. The deficit included payment of over IL9m. in additional cost-of-living allowances to Kupat Holim personnel.

IL106m. Revenue

Mr. Soroka's budget estimates anticipated revenue of IL106,667,000 and expenditure of IL115,343,000.

The fund managed to cut back expenditure by over IL-15m. by not operating new dispensaries, and by postponing the opening of the Urology Department in Beilinson Hospital and the Psychiatric Department in Haifa for a whole year. Twenty-five beds out of 50 planned for the Beersheba Hospital and 20 out of 30 planned for the Hasharon Hospital would not be put into use.

Likewise 132 medical posts had not been filled as part of the retrenchment programme, while the second floor of the new Jerusalem dispensary would not be opened due to lack of funds, it was explained.

Strikes Proposed

Many speakers demanded dramatic action to demonstrate the sick fund's plight, and even proposed that the entire National Executive Committee resign. Mr. E. Peri (Mapai) even went as far as demanding the closing of an entire hospital in protest.

Mr. Soroka complained that the Treasury offers help to business in the Negev, but not to Kupat Holim, which serves the health needs of the Negev population.

The Fund's Director-General, Mr. I. Kanev, called for higher membership dues and increased allocations from the Treasury. "Otherwise let them have our hospitals," he declared.

Mr. Kanev protested against the attitude of the Treasury, whose officials, he said, base themselves on reports submitted by Health Ministry officials aimed at showing that Kupat Holim spent twice as much as insurance schemes in other countries.

Ben-Gurion Backs "Young Mapai"

TEL AVIV. — Prime Minister Ben-Gurion is supporting the younger elements in Mapai — led by Messrs. Moshe Dayan and Shimon Peres — and against the suppression of differences of opinion with the party. Mr. Ben-Gurion also stressed that he believed the party must adhere to its traditional principles and pioneering aims. (An article by Mr. Dayan on the subject of free discussion within the party appears on p. 4 of this issue.)

This was the content of a letter sent by Mr. Ben-Gurion to the Secretary-General of Mapai, Mr. Yosef Almogi, copies of which have been circulated to members of the Mapai Central Committee.

The issue arose at the Committee because of requests sent to Mr. Almogi for a full-fledged debate on differences between the main leadership of Mapai and the Young Group. The Committee is to meet again today.

Five-Year Plan For Fruit Expansion

A plan to increase the area planted in fruit trees — excluding citrus — by 30,000 dunams over the next five years was summed up by Agriculture Minister Moshe Dayan at a meeting of the Agricultural Planning Authority yesterday.

The Ministry spokesman said that the plan calls for the planting of an additional 6,300 dunams in the mountain areas; 4,000 in the hill areas; 3,500 in the Negev and Lachish; 5,500 in the Coastal Plain, and 6,000 in the valleys of the interior.

The number of beehives in the country will be increased from 10,000 to 50,000 over the next seven years under a joint Agriculture Ministry-Jewish Agency programme in newer settlements. A major part of the honey produced will be exported.

Other innovations scheduled for new settlements in the current fiscal year include 50 dunams of hot-houses for the cultivation of late vegetables; an additional 500 dunams of pharmaceutical crops, including pyrethrum; 400 dunams of flowers; 50 dunams of strawberries, and 6,000 dunams of tobacco.

One thousand head of Merino sheep are to be added to the villages as an investment by the Jewish Agency's Settlement Department. The sheep will be bought in West Germany and will graze in citrus groves.

Mapam Arabic Daily Misses Party Line

Our Arab Affairs Correspondent writes in connection with the reports earlier this week that the Foreign Minister had demanded that the Mapam Ministers resign from the Cabinet, that it is interesting to note that while the Mapam Hebrew newspaper, "Al Hamishmar," was vehemently denying these reports, the party's Arab language newspaper, "Al Mirsad," carried banner headlines: "Gotta Requests Mapam Ministers to Resign — Accusing them of Sabotaging Israel's Foreign Policy."

The whole tenor of the report, which purported to be, (but was not) a verbatim translation of the story in "Ma'ariv," lent a halo of martyrdom to the Mapam ministers, pilloried for their belief in ultimate peace with the Arabs.

"Al Mirsad" concludes: "The UAR has the sympathy of the whole world because of her neutral, anti-imperialist policy. If Israel were to change its foreign policy and adopt one of non-alignment, non-identification, and neutralism, that would certainly win more understanding and a more willing ear. In such a case, Asian and African countries would make greater efforts to persuade the Arab states of the need for making peace with Israel."

Cotton Warehouse In Kiryat Gat Razed

KIRYAT GAT. — Tens of thousands of pounds of ginned cotton went up in flames in a warehouse of the Israel Fine Cotton Spinning factory last night.

Men of the local and Rehovot fire brigades were still fighting to bring the blaze under control at 10 p.m., four hours after it broke out. Special equipment was sent out from Tel Aviv. (Itim.)

Translated Soviet Papers Sent to U.S.

WASHINGTON (INA). — The first delivery of Soviet Scientific and technical publications translated in Israel was announced Thursday by the U.S. National Science Foundation and the Department of Commerce.

The translations were prepared by the Israel Programme for Scientific Translations in Jerusalem under contract with the National Science Foundation of Washington.

The Israel programme calls for the translation and printing of approximately 50,000 pages of Russian material, including some highly technical material from the Soviet Academy of Sciences.

Dr. Alan Waterman, Director of the National Science Foundation, said the programme in Israel had. "The important effect of stimulating expanded scientific information exchange without respect to national boundaries."

Jerusalem Schools Squabble Over Pupils

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Two schools in the Jerusalem suburb of Ir Ganim are accusing each other of "stealing" pupils. One school is State Religious and the other State.

The State Controller is investigating.

Mr. Moshe Gevirtzman, Deputy Mayor of Jerusalem and head of the Municipality's Education Department, on Thursday morning talked to both principals and some of the teachers. Upon his return, he said that he believed that "the accusations of both sides are true. They are stealing from each other."

The State Religious school, attended mostly by children whose parents belong to the Habad movement, has 392 pupils. The State school has only 245. However, the Municipality refuses to underwrite either figure, since many pupils are still changing school.

It is said that several pupils visit both schools — but on alternate days.

When a kindergarten (non-compulsory) was opened this year, it is charged that members of the Habad community went from house to house saying that it would be the only one available. All parents registered their offspring, and when the Working Mothers organization opened its kindergarten, it found itself without any children.

The Habad movement, it is said, promptly petitioned the Municipality for both kindergarten rooms.

However, the Working Mothers organization managed to find some unregistered children, and influenced the parents of others to take them out of the Habad kindergarten. At present, it has 17 children and the Habad kindergarten 28.

Israel Goods on Sale In Provincial France

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

PARIS. — "Israel Boutique" — a special display sale of Israel merchandise — will be installed in Strasbourg's largest department store, Les Grands Magasins, from October 3 to 14. Wares were chosen in Israel by the head buyer of the purchasing pool operated by scores of department stores throughout French provinces.

The Strasbourg display is an experiment, and if it proves a success commercially, similar "Israel Boutiques" will be opened all over the country.

Meanwhile, in Paris Bon Marche, and another equally large department store, Bazar De Hotel de Ville, have intimated a desire to arrange such sales in the near future.

Yisrael Bialik, Poet's Brother, Dies in T.A.

TEL AVIV. — Yisrael Dov Bialik, brother of Haim Nahman Bialik, died in Hadassah Hospital yesterday at the age of 81.

The funeral procession will leave from the hospital at 12:30 this afternoon.

Jerusalem Businessmen Protest Traffic Rules

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Jerusalem Chamber of Commerce is to protest to the Municipality and the Ministry of Transport against the new traffic regulations, which they claim have denuded Jaffa Road, Mr. F. Poles, Secretary-General of the Jerusalem branch, said on Thursday.

The Chamber has decided to open a fight to get the Egged station — which Mr. Poles termed "a disgrace, fit only for a filthy Middle East village, not for the Capital of Israel" — to move to its new site.

Meanwhile, police are studying a plan to alter the existing plan by making Jaffa Road a one-way street for all traffic. Under the new arrangement, all outgoing traffic would use Jaffa Road, and all incoming would use Rehov Agrippas, which would also be one-way. This arrangement would be no inconvenience to Egged.

Lists of Rabbis Requested For Rabbinate Elections

The Chief Rabbinate Elections Committee yesterday decided to send memoranda to the Chief Rabbinate and the Minister for Religious Affairs asking them to submit the names of their representatives to the Electoral College by September 18.

The Committee, which met yesterday under the Chairmanship of Rabbi Yehuda Leib Maimon, reviewed the recent Supreme Court decision confirming its legality. It will meet again on September 18.

New Jordan PIO Chief Appointed

AMMAN (Reuter). — A royal decree issued here yesterday appointed Mohammed Ali Kilda as Secretary-General to the Ministers' Council.

The decree also appointed Subhi Zeid el-Kilani, barrister and journalist, as Director of the Government Press Bureau. He replaces Munib el-Ma'adi, relieved of his post and arrested as a result of being implicated in the bomb assassination of Premier Majali.

Pending Galilee Clansmen Held

Jerusalem Post Reporter

ACHE. — Dozens of members of the Assali clan of Arraba village in Central Galilee were detained yesterday for their part in Wednesday's assault on the Hatib family of nearby Dir Hanna, in which some 600 clansmen took part. In all, some 75 persons were questioned, though many were released.

Inflamed by rumours that the Hatibs this week kidnapped a shepherd kinsman and his flock, after allegedly murdering another shepherd kinsman two months ago, the Assalis went on a rampage in Dir Hanna — wrecking household goods in eight homes, wounding two women slightly with hurled stones and stabbing two cows.

The shepherd and his flock were found safe and sound in a nearby ravine later Wednesday.

Police came from Acre and Haifa to quell the riot. The detained men were picked up in a police dragnet, which was still out in Arraba and vicinity last night. Some of the rioters had taken refuge in women's clothes or in wardrobes, or fled to hideaways outside the village.

Meir Briefs General Assembly Delegation

POST Political Reporter

The members of Israel's delegation to the coming U.N. General Assembly were briefed yesterday on Israel's stand on issues expected to come up at the session, by Foreign Minister Golda Meir and senior officials of the Foreign Ministry.

It was their first meeting with Mrs. Meir as a group.

Among those present at the briefing session, at which Mrs. Meir presided, were the delegation's Knesset advisers — Messrs. David Hacohen, Yizhar Hazari, Hanan Rubin, Zerah Wahrhaftig, and Yisrael Galili. The General Zionist Party has yet to nominate its representative, though the most likely candidate is Mr. Elimelech Rimalt.

Yesterday's meeting was also intended to sum up the Ministry's stand on the issues which will be discussed at Sunday's Cabinet meeting.

ATOMIC ENERGY DELEGATION NAMED

The Israel Delegation to the Fourth Annual Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency, opening on September 20, will be setting out in the next few days.

Prof. Ernst D. Bergmann, Chairman of the Israel Atomic Energy Commission, will lead a delegation comprising Mr. Itzhak Keenan, Resident Representative of Israel to the International Agency, and Mr. Simcha Pratt, Director of the International Organizations Division in the Foreign Ministry.

Local Authorities Union's New Home

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The new premises of the Union of Local Authorities were officially inaugurated yesterday in Rehov Heftman here.

The new six-storey building, to serve 22 municipalities and 79 local councils, was erected as a joint project of the Union, Mifal Hapayis and Otzar Hashilton Hamekomi (the Bank of the Union of Local Authorities).

Mr. M. Sarkis, of Kfar Saba, Chairman of the Union, announced that three new committees would be formed — one for development towns, headed by the Mayor of Jerusalem; one for the minorities, presided over by the Mayor of Haifa, and a third for adopting new towns, headed by the Mayor of Tel Aviv.

The new building was built by Solel Boneh at a cost of IL800,000. The ground floor contains the bank premises and the hall where Mifal Hapayis lotteries will be held. On the second floor is the Gershon Agron Assembly Hall of the Union of Local Authorities.

The architects were Messrs. E. Rapaport, G. Grenkal and A. Gleiberman.

Poisoned Beduin Boy Better

Jerusalem Post Reporter

BEERSHEBA. — The condition of the 12-year-old Beduin boy who was taken to Beersheba Hospital on Wednesday with symptoms of spray poisoning has improved, it was learned here yesterday.

The boy, a member of the El Husell tribe, had eaten cucumbers picked in Moshav Shoval IV, and not Kibbutz Shoval, as reported yesterday.

CIVIL SERVICE GREW IN 5720

During the Hebrew Year just ending, there was a net increase of 971 employees in the Civil Service; 2,134 civil servants left the Service, while 3,095 new appointments were made. This is stated in the Government Yearbook for the year 5721, to be published shortly.

Of the persons leaving the Service, 427 were dismissed; 830 resigned; 178 were pensioned off — including 150 who had passed the age of 60; 88 died; 32 left for miscellaneous unstated reasons, and 320 took unpaid leave-of-absence or left to do their military service.

As of March 31 there were 39,250 in the Service — not including teachers, Regular Army personnel, and civilian employees of the armed forces and military industries — and 7,240 policemen, guards and prison wardens.

Beduin Boy Back From Jordan School

Jerusalem Post Reporter

A 15-year-old Beduin boy, Deham Attawne, who spent the last ten years in Jordan, returned home to Israel on Thursday morning through Mandelbaum Gate in Jerusalem.

The boy's father, Sheikh Musa Attawne, whose encampment is near Beersheba, sent him to Jordan in 1950 where he was promised a good education in an English mission school in Bethlehem. The boy was cared for by his grandfather and his two uncles, one of whom is a Magistrate, the other a senior government official.

Since the boy could return to Israel under the reunion of families scheme only if he came back before he was 16, his father four months ago met the uncles at Mandelbaum Gate and they decided to make arrangements for his return.

The boy, who speaks Arabic and English, is to be enrolled in a school in Jaffa to study Hebrew and prepare for his matriculation examinations and eventual admission to the Hebrew University.

Gov't. Not Underwriting K-F's Mini-Car Venture

The Government will not take responsibility for all the money invested by Kaiser-Frazer into developing its proposed new pocket-sized passenger car, at present undergoing tests in Europe.

Mr. Pinhas Ginsburg, Director-General of the Ministry of Transport, in a letter to Mr. Ephraim Ilin, Director of Kaiser-Frazer, declared that the Company has not informed the Government of its intention to manufacture this vehicle, nor has it submitted specifications.

When it is planned to manufacture a car which is not already an established product abroad, the Government requires that technical tests be first carried out by the Technion and that a market survey be conducted. Until these examinations are made, the Government cannot issue the necessary licences or provide the tax protection without which the vehicle cannot in practice be put into production.

Chief of Staff Attends Manoeuvre-End Rally

NA'AN. — The end of the paratrooper's summer manoeuvres was celebrated here yesterday with a mass rally attended by the Chief of Staff, Rav-Aluf Haim Laskov, the Director-General of the Ministry of Defence, Mr. Asher Ben-Natan, and senior officers.

Rav-Aluf Laskov, praising the troops for their efforts in the exercises, stressed the need for constant alertness in face of Israel's armed potential enemies.

The O.C. of the paratroops declared that the unit would earn its privileged status as the spearhead of the army only if it succeeded in maintaining its record of "doing the impossible."

Units present at the event included reservist veterans of various campaigns, members of Nahal and units of the regular army.

Congo

(Continued from Page One)

woman named Madame André Blouin was trying to direct government policy by writing speeches in the Prime Minister's name when he was away.

"Our country recently received 12 Soviet Ilyushin aircraft," Mr. Bomboko continued. "It should be normal for everybody to know, but the Head of State was never told."

A Congo Government Communique yesterday morning noted "with astonishment the interference of the U.N. in the conflict between the Head of State and the Government."

It claimed the Government had the situation in hand after a crushing victory in the recent conflicts and said the army and police remained loyal to it.

The U.N., which has closed many Congo airfields, except to U.N. traffic, announced yesterday that the same restriction would be applied to all airfields under its control in the breakaway Katanga Province, including Elisabethville, which has already been blocked with vehicles.

The Katanga Government is preparing a protest.

INDUSTRY FINANCE and COMMERCE

Artisans to Pool Job, Sales Efforts

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The 30,000-member Association of Artisans and Small Manufacturers has decided to set up central contracting and marketing bodies.

In a series of resolutions adopted at its Tenth National Conference, which closed in Jerusalem yesterday, the Association also decided to:

- set up a central "technological institute"
- set up a central pension fund
- establish a home for aged and retired members
- buy IL1m. worth of shares in the Artisans' Bank
- publish a periodical organ.

The Association also called on the

- Ministry of Justice not to implement the recommendations of the Kinneberg Committee concerning rents for workshops
- Ministry of the Interior to instruct local councils not to collect the business tax from workshops employing less than five persons.

Sapir Promises Relief to Bakers

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The price of bread may rise to enable bakers to meet rising costs.

This was intimated by the Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr. Pinhas Sapir, when he told a delegation of the baking industry in Jerusalem on Wednesday that the Government would stand by its promise to enable the bakers to make up increased costs, chiefly the recent cost-of-living allowance increase.

Bakers agreed early this year to waive their demand for a price increase as long as production costs remain stable. The Government, in turn, undertook to authorize a price increase or grant bakers a form of subsidy if costs did rise.

Mr. Sapir told the delegation that a committee representing the Ministries of Finance and of Commerce and Industry will be appointed to examine the bakers' claim for a relaxation of the controls and linking arrangements that oblige individual bakers to secure their flour from specific mills.

Eilat to Double in Two Years

EILAT. — Eilat's population will be doubled from its present 1,600 families over the next two years by an influx of immigrants, who will be flown there at the rate of some 50 families a month directly from their points of departure abroad.

At a press conference here yesterday, the Minister of Labour, Dr. Giora Josephthal, added that the programme would begin in the middle of next month. At the same time, young couples as well as old settlers will be directed to Eilat as part of the new campaign of the Employment Service to channel skilled workers and professionals to development areas.

He said there is no employment problem in Eilat now, and that the Labour and Commerce and Industry Ministries are dealing with the question of creating livelihoods for the newcomers. Housing construction and the expansion of services continue apace, he added.

Dr. Josephtal added that the Government would also see to the lowering of water fees and Municipal rates in the town, and to the establishment of a supermarket and *tsorchaniyot* which would bring about a reduction in the cost of living. A Hamashbir department store will be opened later this month.

The Labour Ministry has acceded to a Development Ministry request to help finance the building of an 800-seat cinema in Eilat which will then be sold or leased to a private investor, he said.

He also disclosed that the laying of the Eilat-Sdom road would begin in October, and be completed within 18 months. (Itim.)

SCHOOL FOR SHORE CREWS IN EILAT

EILAT. — A school to train crews for ship maintenance during loading and unloading operations is to be established here.

The purpose of the school, which will graduate 30-40 men annually, is to enable officers and men of incoming ships to enjoy shore-leave.

Half of the school's budget will be covered by the Ministry of Labour, and the other half by the Ministry of Transport, Shoham and the Eilat Municipality. (Itim.)

Fishermen's Trial Delayed Again

ISTANBUL (Reuter). — The retrial of five Israel fishermen accused of fishing in Turkish territorial waters was adjourned at Silifke, South Turkey, on Thursday because of the transfer of judges to other courts.

The retrial was ordered after the court of appeal in Ankara had quashed an earlier sentence of a year's imprisonment on each of the men.

Zim Chief Pleads for Urgent Action to Expand Haifa Port

By ZEEV SCHUL, Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Unless immediate steps are taken to avert congestion in Haifa Port, facilities there will prove painfully inadequate this winter, Dr. N. Wydra, co-General Manager of Zim, told a luncheon meeting of the Israel Export Institute here yesterday.

The volume of traffic handled by local ports since 1954 has increased at a steady annual rate of 10 per cent. Last year, it amounted to an aggregate three million tons. Port development projects, however, have lagged behind and available facilities were barely up to handling last year's volume.

Ashdod Port, scheduled for operation within 4 years, would not solve the problems if the volume of import-export trade is to expand at its present rate.

Dr. Wydra suggested the immediate construction of earlier planned "finger quays" in Haifa Port, each of which would provide berthing space for a number of vessels.

(Last week, the Ministry of Transport decided not to build the projected finger quays).

"Economic Catastrophe"

All these measures, if implemented in the near future, could help to ease the situation within two years, Dr. Wydra did not hesitate to use the term "economic catastrophe" in predicting the consequences of further delays in the Haifa Port development programme.

Lauding the Port Management, he added that apparently only the personal knowhow of the Port Manager kept the port running. An official of the New York Port Authority who visited Haifa recently declared that he was prepared to prove that the present rate of turn-around in Haifa Port was a "theoretical impossibility."

Matters are further complicated by a reversal of the import-export quantitive ratios. During some seasons, Israel now exports substantially more (in metric tons) than it imports. This causes ships to make the east-bound run only partially loaded, whereas prior to 1954 the opposite had been the rule.

The situation will become particularly acute during the four-month citrus season, when an extra 400,000 tons of fruit will have to be loaded and shipped at a monthly rate of 100,000 tons a month, Dr. Wydra predicted.

Assistant Port Manager Deposed

EILAT. — The Ministry of Transport has apparently eliminated the post of Assistant Manager of the port of Eilat. The name of the incumbent Assistant Manager, Mr. A. Goren, does not appear in the port register.

Nevertheless, Captain Enrico Levi, Port Manager, refused to confirm or deny the removal of Mr. Goren.

It is learned that Mr. Goren has been offered a minor job at a salary far below his present one. The transfer of Mr. Goren, well-liked by his fellow workers, has aroused strong feelings of sympathy among port workers.

The shift in personnel is believed to be related to the forthcoming transfer of port operation to the United Port Services stevedoring company of Haifa. (Itim.)

SOME 60 men and women of the Sahna Derviah quarter in Jaffa blocked the road to Bat Yam on Wednesday evening to protest against the recent stoppage in kerosene deliveries.

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Network of Canals Urged for Kishon

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — Mayor Abba Khoushy is seeking Government approval of and support for a plan to dig a network of canals in the harbside area to connect the many industrial enterprises there with the Kishon Harbour.

The project, expected to cost at least IL30m., would considerably reduce haulage costs of import and export cargoes between the plants and the harbour. The canals would connect sites as far apart as the Koor Steel City south of Acre and the Nesher cement works southeast of Haifa.

Meanwhile, the Haifa Labour Council Secretariat has appealed to the Transport Minister, Mr. Yitzhak Ben-Aharon, not to move the national Port Authority to Tel Aviv and not to transfer any part of the port services now centred in Haifa.

FORTY PERSONS were fined from IL3 to IL30 recently in the Jerusalem Magistrate's Court for smoking in the Capital's cinemas. Another 40 persons are to be tried soon.

Tel Aviv Stock Market

September 8, 1960

	Price	Change
LINKED		
3½% Pal. Dollar	101	
3½% Zmudei Dollar	97	
4% Defence Loan	100½	
4% Housing Loan II	97½	
4½% Housing Loan III	97½	
6½% Pal. Elect. 57/64	103½	
5% National Oil Co.	93	
6½% Local Authorities	101	
6% Koor Hayesod ITI	103½	
9% Fert. and Chemicals	104	
Free Market quotations	**1.9**	**8.9**
Housing Savings 4%	100½	100½
Housing Savings 50	98½	98½
Housing Savings 50	97½	97½
Housing Premium (IL50)	88½	88½
Founders Dead Sea Works	179½	179
Lapidoth	5.—	5
Naphta	147.5	148
PIA	148	148½
Steel	113.40	113
C.O.L. LINKED		
3½% Defence Loan	97½	
4½% Housing Loan "A"	—	
6½% Pal. Elect. 57/64	113½	
6½% Local Authorities	104½	
6% Koor Haysood ITI	103½	
50%/50% C.O.L. LINKED		
6% Indust. Dev. Bank	99	
5% Pal. Elect.	96½	
6% Bank Leumi Invest.	94½	
ORD. AND PREF. SHARES		
Pal. Elect. Stock	600	
4½% Pal. Elect. 2nd Pref. Stock	340	
Bank Leumi "A" Ord. Stock	340	
Gen. Mortgage Bank (new bearer)	2750	
Bank Leumi Invest.	360	
Rassco Pref.	1750	
Housing Mortgage Bank	1345	
Ellern Investment	—	
Africa Pal. Investments	262	
I.L.D.C. (new bearer)	320	
Ata Textiles	3500	
Moller Textiles	170	
Assia & Shenkerio Bros.	176	
Pal. Potash	270	
Dead Sea Founder	173	
Tera	262	
Pal. Cold Storage	3000	
Paper Mills	3440	
Alliance	23.40	
Delek	287	
Delek 11/13	2750	
Jordan Exploration	1370	
CURB		
Lapidoth	5	
Naphta	148	

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Index Bonds — Steady
Ord. Shares — Lower

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TENDER No. 47/60

Tenders are invited for the supply of 5,000 Clamps Stay 3 Bolts as per Drawing No. 2374/1.

Tender forms, specifications and drawings can be obtained from the Director of Engineering Services—Telephone, G.P.O. Jerusalem or from the Director of Acquisition Division, Ministry of Posts, Tel Aviv, Abu-Kabir daily during working hours.

The tender must be accompanied by a letter of guarantee or a cheque of a well-known bank amounting to 10% of the amount of the quotation, which will serve as a guarantee of good faith.

Tenders must indicate the dates of delivery in their quotation.

Tenders accompanied by the guarantee must be addressed to the Director-General, Ministry of Posts, Jerusalem, in double envelopes. The inner envelope is to be superscribed "Confidential—Tender for the supply of Clamps Stay." The outer envelope should bear the senders' name and address.

Tenders not submitted in the above manner will not be considered.

Tenders must be submitted not later than the 28 September, 1960, 1300 hours.

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'Free Discussion and United Action'

Slogan of So-Called 'Young Guard' of Mapai

By Moshe Dayan

THE Group did not chose the name "Young" for itself. It is a label that was attached by others. The group's only purpose is to hold free discussions on timely topics.

Such a group must steer clear of two dangers. One of them is that a discussion of the issues may drift into personal attacks; the debate must deal with issues, views, facts and actions, but not personalities. As far as I know, the circle's discussions have never violated this principle, and nothing has been said that might be interpreted as a personal slight.

The second danger is the circle's turning into a faction. This means that the debate must be free, and the opinions voiced must not be considered binding. Members must feel free, not only formally but psychologically as well, to oppose ideas expressed by others at the meetings.

Views Not Regimented

In keeping with this aim not only has the group not forced any specific views on its members, but when the debate touched on issues that were up for decision by the party's institutions the circle made a point of not coming to final conclusions or resolutions, leaving each member to take up his stand according to his own lights.

Further, if the issues under consideration are to be made completely clear, the participants in the debate must represent opposing views. Thus at the latest meeting, on the approach to the young members, the speakers included settlers from Hatzerim, Alumot and Kfar Hahoresh along with moshav members, party men from Tel Aviv, Haifa and Jerusalem, lecturers at the Hebrew University and others. Neither the group's composition nor its objectives make for the elaboration of a common stand, but rather for an exchange of views and examination of the issues.

But there are people who believe that one must lay down not only methods and procedures, but subjects of discussion and scales of priorities.

There are those who oppose debate on any issue that has already been discussed and decided upon by the party's institutions, holding that such a debate would be not only unproductive but also prejudicial to the party's agreed stand.

Seeds of Regression

I do not share this view. Once a stand is taken everyone must work for its implementation (where so decided) but discussion should continue. There very rarely is an issue on which a decision lays every doubt and precludes any changes in the party's stand in the future. Most of the time the nature of the questions under discussion is such that they are likely to come up again in one form or another.

So I do not take issue with Knesset Member Ami Assaf for coming out against the party's stand on changing the electoral system, or with other Mapai members for arguing in public that the decision opposing youth movement activities in schools should be cancelled even though on both issues the party has formally pronounced its verdict. The party member's only duty is to carry out party decisions — so long as they have not been changed. After all, every starting position can be traced back to some decision taken at one time or another, and any ban on criticism or debate bears seeds of repression by someone who does not wish to have his doings questioned.

Then there are those who maintain that no forum may take up an issue until it has come up for discussion by the party's official bodies. I cannot agree with this approach either. The "official bodies" have to deal with too many issues requiring speedy decision to select the topics of their deliberations in keeping with the wishes of discussion groups. But even if this were not the case I see no reason to tie down a study circle's programme to what is being discussed in decision-making bodies. Why should not some group in Ihud Hakibbutzim take up the question of whether young people should not be drafted after the army for a year of agricultural work, so as to come to grips with all the issues involved? And why should not some other group discuss the organization of the party's institutional structure, or the place of Arabs in the party, in agricultural training groups and elsewhere?

As for those issues that are due to come up for debate by the party's policy-making institutions some day, would not the rank-and-file be justified in demanding that this be preceded by free discussion within the party? Is it not in place to encourage members to think things out for themselves and to express their opinions on them before an official stand is adopted?

This is why I do not favour tying down discussion groups to what has or has not been debated by the party institutions. They should be allowed to choose their subjects and to time their debates in keeping with the interests of their members. The formula "free discussion and united action" should be the only formal standard. There are others, unwritten ones, but they are too fluid to be encased in rigid formulas.

There are various kinds of unofficial restrictions of the latter category. Some of them, on discussions of security and foreign policy, are accepted by us all; but there are also domestic issues that must be weighed carefully before deciding whether and when they should be discussed.

Debating Justifiable

A decision in such cases is no simple matter. On the one hand there is no sense in fanning the flames of dissension and no need to feed disagreements; but on the other hand if there is a justification for the existence of a discussion group on political and ideological questions it lies in debating those questions that have a bearing on reality, and not in ignoring them; and if a given issue comes up in our public life, our members are justified in insisting on discussing it and not the snows of yesteryear.

As far as I remember, in the past few months our circle has taken up the following topics:

Government and Society (discussion led by Prof. Natan Rotenstreich); Israel's Relations with Asia and Africa (Ehud Avriel, Daniel Levin); The Election (Yosef Almogi); Water Planning in Israel (Aharon Wiener, Shmuel Kantor); Before the Party Convention (Aharon Yadlin, Shmuel Aviad); Land Settlement in the State (Shalom Levin); The Crisis in Education (Haim Gvati); and Youth (Moshe Dayan, Shimon Peres).

It appears from a glance at the list that most of the topics of discussion were topical at the time, and when "burning issues" are debated and conflicting opinions are brought forward, there will always be someone who considers the discussion superfluous and ill-timed. Of course the public can always be fed with official pronouncements, rounded periods and polished statements with not a hint of differences. But this only breeds indifference, lack of interest and untimely cynicism, mistrust and self-centred unconcern with public issues. When the public feels that it has not been given the opportunity to choose between conflicting views, outlooks and proposals, and the only thing left for it to do is to say Amen and praise the wisdom of decisions from above, it stops taking any interest in public affairs.

There is no substitute for public discussion. It must be frank, free and not dissociated from the storms of reality with all its problems. "Sponsored" debate is bound to fail. The real danger lies not in whatever protest and conflict may be created by giving over-free rein to discussion, but in the indifference and cynicism bred by ready-made institutionalised decisions.

Reader's Letter

HERZL MUSEUM
Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — With reference to Mrs. Lotte Lichtblau's letter in your issue of August 14, I should like to mention my own experience with the guide at the Herzl Museum.

I entered the Museum rather too late to attend the guide's lecture to a group of foreign visitors and was looking at the pictures, letters, papers etc. exhibited in the Museum. As soon as the group left, the guide, although he saw me, switched off the light and left me in darkness. When I told him "Shalom" politely, on leaving, he ignored my greeting.

In such places, so attractive to visitors, a guide with more patience and goodwill — to say the least — would only add to the solemnity of the Museum and the satisfaction of the visitor — be he local or foreign.

Yours, etc.
M. G.
(Name and Address Supplied)
Tel Aviv, August 17.

Jewish Agency Replies

After investigating your correspondent's complaint, we wish to make the following comments.

The Herzl Museum is closed after the last guided tour in the morning and the last guided tour in the afternoon and then, of course, the lights must be put out. If some visitors still remain, all the lights are put out except for one, which is for the purpose of permitting visitors to find their way out.

The guide does not remember any case of his not replying to someone's greeting.

On this occasion, it is worthwhile noting that many people, from among the tens of thousands who have visited the Museum since its opening have, both orally and in writing, expressed their admiration for the Museum and their complete satisfaction with the guide.

Y. KAMENETZKI
Information Department, Jewish Agency
Jerusalem, August 29.

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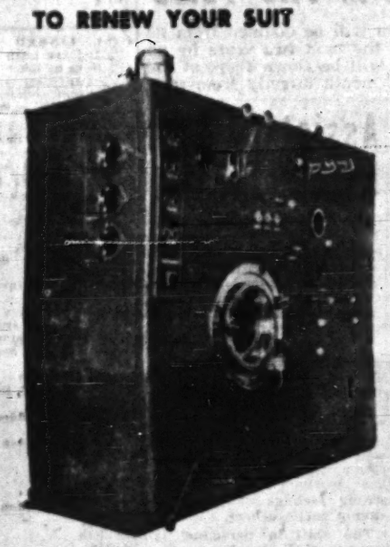

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Africa's Complex of 700 Languages Poses Problems

By STEPHEN HUGHES

RABAT (OFNS). — OF the 700 different languages spoken in Africa, very few are suitable vehicles for the complicated ideas such as democracy and the economic principles being adopted by newly-independent African States. Many African tongues are to French or English as the tom-tom is to a symphony orchestra, and inside each territory there is often such linguistic diversity that a common language is a political necessity.

Thus, French and English, introduced by the Colonial Powers, are becoming the dominant languages, and the continent is more conveniently divided into Francophone or Anglophone areas than into political entities, because the latter change so rapidly nowadays.

In general, Africans accept this "cultural colonialism" gladly, because, apart from their practical advantages, English and French are the languages of liberty, which enable them to learn of, and later attain, independence.

A notable exception to the general rule are the territories north of the Tropic of Cancer, where Arabic is the native language. Here legislators and educators have an acute linguistic problem caused by the prevalent demand for "Arabization."

The proponents of Arabization argue that Arabic is their national language and, unlike some African tongues, it is highly civilized, is very subtle, precise and capable of expressing any scientific or philosophical idea known to man.

In Tunisia, Algeria and Morocco, and also in territories further south, Arabic was relegated to second place in the educational system under French colonial rule.

Soon after Morocco became independent, nationalists decreed that Arabic must be the teaching language and school curricula were to be Arabized, but in the space of only one year this was found to be quite impractical if not actually impossible.

To begin with, Arabic textbooks were totally inadequate because they lacked the necessary scope, or there were not enough of them. Secondly, the only competent teachers available were either Moroccan Francophones trained in French schools or French nationals (there are still 7,300 French teachers in Morocco.)

Most important of all, it was discovered that Arabized pupils would be literally "dead-end kids" — they could not go beyond the elementary education level because the only secondary and university education available is in the French language.

YESTERDAY'S PRESS

Israel-Arab Relations

Davar (Histadrut) answers a recent Al Hamishmar (Mapam) article about the question of Arab-Israel peace. The question of whether or not Israel has done enough to bring about peace with the Arabs does not seem to be of any practical importance, the paper says. "If it is correct that the Arab side simply does not want peace — and "Al Hamishmar" admits that this is the case — then any Israel effort to promote peace would be of no avail. The editors of "Al Hamishmar" have revealed to us that there are Arab forces that do not obey Nasser, and that it is Israel's duty to do everything she can in order to isolate Nasser in the Arab countries and in the world as a whole. The fact is that Israel has already done something to isolate Nasser in the Arab and non-Arab world, and not always to the satisfaction of "Al Hamishmar." This work has had some success... But up to now the anti-Nasser Arab forces have shown no willingness to reconcile themselves to Israel's existence," the paper declares. Commenting on "Al Hamishmar's" call for winning the support of "progressive and neutralist" elements, the paper writes: "The progressive forces' do not support Nasser for progressive reasons and the neutralists do not support him for moral ones. Both support him because they assume that this serves their interests... notwithstanding Israel's attitudes and activities." Answering the "Al Hamishmar" suggestion that Israel should offer to take in some of the Arab refugees as part of a peace settlement, the paper writes: "Have we not done this over and over again? Has any Arab element, governmental or non-governmental, paid any attention to our declaration?"

Herut writes: "Mapam's foreign policy, both as regards relations between Israel and the Arabs, and as regards its attitude towards the West and its attachment to the East, has not changed since the day the first Coalition was formed... What caused Mrs. Meir... to attack Mr. Bentov and Mr. Barzilai now? It must be said in the Mapam leaders' defence that they have done nothing that they did not do before and said nothing that they did not say before.

Haboker (General Zionist) writes: "Mapam's plans for peace with the Arabs, the return of the refugees and the borders of the State have been sympathetically received in, of all places, the U.S. State Department. It is against this background that a political flirtation is developing, which Mapai views with concern and envy... The open breach in the Coalition is not news. Knowing how things are arranged in the "labour front," it is likely that a compromise will again be reached with Mapam. It will conduct its foreign policy in a whisper instead of at the top of its voice, and the Coalition will remain intact."

THE GREAT MOSCOW-PEKING DEBATE

By RICHARD LOWENTHAL

THE conflict between the Russian and Chinese Communist regimes has now come into the open, and is an official subject of discussion throughout the Communist world movement. Despite the vital interest which these two great Powers must have in maintaining their alliance, the question is no longer whether a break in the Red Axis will occur; it is occurring before our eyes.

In the often obscure scholastic discussions on the application of Lenin's teachings, a generation after his death, in which the dispute came to the surface, the most dramatic issue concerned the alleged Chinese insistence on the continued "inevitability of war." Naturally, Western comment has largely focussed on that issue; people have been wondering whether the Chinese Communists are actively preparing a military adventure.

Yet, despite the many conflict situations on China's vast periphery, from Korea to Formosa and from Vietnam to Tibet, there is no recent evidence that they are preparing a major military attack at any point just now. Moreover, for any major attack that might bring them into conflict with U.S. armed strength, the Chinese are still strictly dependent on Russian support, both diplomatically and in arms supplies.

Hence, if that was the core of the dispute, Mr. Khrushchev could effectively restrain his Chinese allies simply by letting them know that he would refuse to support them.

A more detailed study of the documents in the case suggests that what is really at stake, and has been at stake in a quarrel that has been smouldering under the surface for at least two years, is not a Russian attempt to restrain Chinese military adventures, but a Chinese attempt to restrain Soviet diplomacy.

China Against 'Summits'

Ever since the spring or summer of 1958, the Chinese Communists, who have a bitter conflict and no serious diplomatic links with the U.S., have been worried by Mr. Khrushchev's attempts to gain his diplomatic aims by direct summit dealings with the main enemy. After earlier compromises, the tension between Moscow and Peking increased sharply at the time of Mr. Khrushchev's American visit last year.

Those attacks were clearly aimed at undermining Mr. Khrushchev's authority as a true and faithful Leninist in the eyes of the international Communist movement — the only weapon with which the Chinese, as the weaker and more dependent partner in the alliance, could then exert pressure on a stronger ally who was plainly unwilling to take their confidential advice. Indeed, in a situation in which Khrushchev could expect no immediate substantial gains from the summit meeting, the pressure may well have been one of the factors causing his last-minute somersault.

Yet ever since the exploded summit, the roles in the ideological dispute have changed. Since then, the Russians have taken the initiative in criticising the "dogmatism" and "sectarianism" of their Chinese comrades and challenging them to a showdown before the forum of the international Communist movement. They did so in unambiguous language on the eve of the Bucharest meeting of Communist Parties in June.

The latest documents published not only by Russian ideologists but by the Bulgarian Communist leader, Todor Zhivkov, at the head of the August issue of the international Communist journal "Problems of Peace and Socialism," and by the Italian Communist leader, Palmiro Togliatti, in "Pravda," at the end of July, leave no doubt that an official, world wide discussion is now in progress on Soviet initiative — even if there had been no reports about the sending out of a circular by the Soviet Communist Party.

All these latest documents show a determination to get away from ambiguous compromises and to face the Chinese with a clear-cut choice —to accept the Soviet ideological position, or to be branded as sectarian heretics.

Dogmatist Challenge

But acceptance of the Soviet position as now formulated would leave Mr. Khrushchev with a free hand to go on with his diplomacy of coexistence as far as he judges expedient at any time—without having to worry about Chinese ideologues breathing down his neck.

Mr. Khrushchev now wants to make sure that this "dogmatist" challenge to his and Russia's international authority will be quashed as effectively as was the "revisionist" challenge in the two years which followed the Polish and Hungarian events of October, 1956.

At Bucharest, the Chinese accepted the principle that war is no longer inevitable; but it is clear that the dispute now extends to a much wider field of both diplomatic and revolutionary tactics.

First, the Chinese have insisted that peace can be forced on the "imperialists" only by a combination of Soviet bloc strength with revolutionary mass pressure; hence this pressure must never be abated for the sake of a *detente* during negotiations.

Secondly, the Chinese claim that even with the strongest possible pressure, results in the field of disarmament can be limited and precarious at best while imperialism exists; hence "general and complete disarmament" can only be a propaganda slogan, not a serious policy goal.

Freedom of Manoeuvre

On both points, the Soviets refuse such limitations on their freedom of manoeuvre: they want to be free to alternate between tension and relaxation, mass pressure and flattery to Western Governments, according to whatever is expedient at the moment.

Further, the Chinese Communists still regard revolutionary wars of liberation as the natural road to independence for colonial peoples, and demand all-out support for such "just wars" independent of the diplomatic world situation.

The Russians have noticed that most colonial nations nowadays attain independence without war, and admit that this is the more desirable road; and once again they cherish their freedom of manoeuvre and timing even where such wars occur, as in Algeria.

Finally, the Chinese have tended to be increasingly critical of uncommitted, nationalist regimes under-developed countries that are not under Communist control, from Indonesia to Iraq, and to encourage the local Communists to aim at total power. The Soviets would like to support these regimes so long as there is a chance of making them join in the struggle against the "imperialists," and to postpone the bid for Communist power rather than prematurely to frighten the nationalists in the whole surrounding region into opposition to Communism.

It is by now extremely difficult to see how the Chinese Communist leaders, proud of their independent revolutionary achievement and of their bold experiment, could be brought to accept these strictures and to admit that they have been wrong all along the line; yet the Russians seem determined not to accept once more a woolly compromise open to conflicting interpretations.

Sino-Russian Break Likely

Some kind of break, such as the adoption of a much more precise resolution by a world-wide Communist Council against Chinese dissent, and possibly the formation of some joint organ without Chinese participation, thus seems now almost inevitable. Yet the solid interests on which the Russo-Chinese alliance is founded remain, and once the most acute phase of mutual pressure is past, they must be expected to cause both sides to do their utmost to limit the scope of the break.

Even now, the Chinese Communists are almost desperate in their emphasis on the need for unity. They will not retract; but once they have been isolated and defeated, as seems certain, they may agree to stop arguing back for the sake of maintaining a measure of diplomatic, economic and military cooperation against the "imperialist camp." After all, they embarked on the whole dispute in order to obtain more complete backing from the Soviets; if the effort has proved self-defeating, even Mao will hardly wish to make the defeat total.

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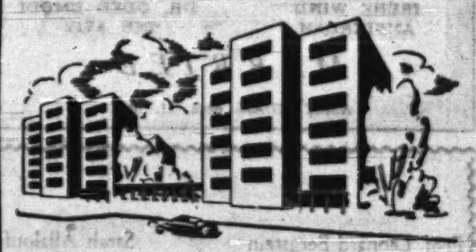

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Wrong Address

AN unexpected letter from the U.N. Secretariat in New York that reached the Prime Minister's Office in Jerusalem last week proved once more to what extent Abdul Nasser's bellicosity towards various powers in the Middle East was being wilfully disregarded and often even rewarded.

Only two days after the assassination of Jordan's Premier Hazza'a al-Majali Mr. Dag Hammarskjold thought it advisable to appeal personally to Mr. Ben-Gurion not to take any action which might increase tension in the Middle East. Although Mr. Hammarskjold's letter made direct reference to the Amman bomb plot, the lack of any mention of those who might have caused this act of violence was conspicuous.

The Prime Minister's brief and sharp reply was therefore no surprise, particularly since Israel was considered the last place to apply to in connection with the crisis that had followed Majali's assassination.

Mr. Ben-Gurion merely asked Mr. Hammarskjold how long the head of a certain Government could openly threaten the lives of leading statesmen in neighbouring countries and undermine their regimes by subversive activities without the United Nations taking any action against him. The U.N. was probably not strong enough to deal with such situations, he concluded briefly. He made no secret of his anger that the appeal for calm should be addressed to Israel, and not those responsible for the incident.

In another move which proved the West's appeasing attitude towards the Cairo Government, the U.N. delegations of Western Europe, Latin America and the Middle East reached an initial agreement on a "package deal" which would make the UAR a member of the Security Council, in place of Tunisia, together with Chile and Portugal. Should this election go through at the forthcoming U.N. Assembly session it will probably be the first time that a country which claims to be in a state of belligerence with another U.N. member is to be among the 11 powers of a supreme international body in charge of maintaining the world's peace and security.

Although Israel will make strong representations to the U.N. Secretariat and various Western powers against the UAR's election, her protest stands little chance of acceptance: although the West was at first reluctant to back the UAR, it agreed to it finally because otherwise Nasser's U.N. delegate would probably have been nominated by the Soviet bloc.

Abdul Nasser's unique international position also had an impact on this week's Cabinet session when Foreign Minister Golda Meir reprimanded the Mapam Ministers for conducting a foreign policy of their own through their various party organs and especially through the Mapam-sponsored English-language monthly, "New Outlook," which is widely read by foreign diplomats.

Although these separatist activities by one of the Government coalition members had been going on for quite some time, the immediate cause of Mrs. Meir's criticism was a recent article by the head of Mapam's Arab department, Mr. S. Flapan. He seeks the repatriation of 200,000 Arab refugees, and with regard to the Middle East scene he thought that Abdul Nasser was not such a bad fellow after all and that Israel should attempt some kind of rapprochement with him. Mapam also holds views of its own on the Algerian question and with the approach of the U.N. Assembly, the open stand of a Government party against formal Cabinet policy could prove embarrassing to the delegation.

Explorers' Victory

CONFIRMATION of the new oil field at Negba came earlier than expected this week when some more explorative drilling at Negba III struck a seven-foot exploitable layer of oil some 100 feet below traces discovered earlier. The new structure, roughly the size of the Heletz field, is expected to double the country's crude oil output and to produce eight per cent of the home fuel requirements.

While it is premature to anticipate the future scope of the country's oil resources, their general outline is beginning to take shape. It would seem that the southwestern areas contain a number of potential reservoirs rather than one consecutive pool. While this complicates the search for suitable drilling sites, the clear delineation of the structures by recent seismic remapping, and their relative proximity to each other, will facilitate extensive additional exploration in the future.

Setting the Example

A PARADOX of Israel life was highlighted this Monday by two events — the stormy discussion on bus cooperatives at a Histadrut Executive meeting and the official opening, later in the day, of a Seminar on Cooperation and Rural Development for 37 officials from 10 newly-independent French-speaking countries in Africa.

While the Histadrut Executive Building's assembly hall resounded with echoes of the present crisis of the Israel cooperative movement, the garden of the Histadrut Workers College was filled with the senior administrators of African countries here in hope of learning something from the Israel experience in cooperation. Among those attending were the first recipients of scholarships extended by the Israel Government to new republics on their attaining independence, as was the case with the guests from the Malagasy Republic.

The difference between Israel conditions and those of the new African states is that the cooperative movement here was a gradual development whereas the administrators in the new sovereign states wish to introduce reforms from above into age-old patterns of rural culture.

Whether the crisis in the Israel movement is resolved by them or not, the Afro-Asian Institute for Cooperative Studies will begin to operate by the end of this year. In the meantime, the last seminar outside the Institute's framework will continue for the next six weeks. There is also talk of a seminar for women from African countries.

While the pros and cons of radical new traffic regulations for Jerusalem's business centre are still debated, traffic police put in an active week of instruction.

Photo by SCHLESINGER

Cutting Overtime Pay

WHEN the senior administrative employees in the civil service requested a wage rise to match the increases achieved by the professional employees (doctors, engineers, economists etc.), the Government persuaded them to accept instead promotion in grade and overtime allowance. The object was to prevent the wage rise from spreading down through all junior ranks in the civil service. In the event, re-grading was extended to the junior grades and so was the overtime allowance, which rose as an item in the wage bill from IL3m. in 1956-7 to IL10m. last year.

The Eadok Committee, made up of Knesset members charged to examine where economies could be effected in the Government service, advised that this growing leak must be plugged. Until the Committee submits its final recommendations, it suggests that no additional overtime allowances be issued over and above those already approved — which means that new civil servants will for the present not receive the allowance either.

The civil servants have not voiced violent disapproval of the move, which, it is understood, is supported by the Histadrut. It would seem that ultimately the committee aims to incorporate overtime pay into the salary scales, so that officials will not be mischievously counting each other's working hours any more.

The Earth As Atom-Smasher

By JOHN DAVY

THE newly announced British Government grants for space research will all be spent on fundamental investigations of conditions in space and the upper fringes of the atmosphere. The research projects sound fairly obscure: "measurement of cosmic radio noise," "solar and stellar soft x-ray emission," "measurements of the primary cosmic ray spectrum," etc. But in fact they indicate an exciting state of affairs.

We have got very used to thinking of space as dark and empty. And, in fact, to the first space men, this is just what it may seem. This simply means that man has not got the right sense organs for perceiving what is going on in space. But the instruments launched in the satellites are true space-age eyes and ears —and they are revealing that space is far from empty. Indeed, is seething with all kinds of energies.

Some of the American satellites already launched — and in particular the "deep-space" probe Pioneer V, which was so effectively tracked for millions of miles by Jodrell Bank radio telescope, have begun to send back some remarkable reports containing a series of surprises. These results are being reported to the international conference on geodesy and geophysics at Helsinki.

On March 31 this year, about three weeks after Pioneer V was launched towards the sun, when it was already several million miles from earth, a large solar flare erupted on the surface of the sun. This shot a vast mass of plasma — extremely hot and rarefied gas — out into space towards the earth. This plasma reached the earth and Pioneer V at about the same time. This provided a unique opportunity to compare events far out in space with related events on the earth simultaneously.

As the plasma cloud reached the earth it set in train a chain of events which has still to be fully interpreted. To begin with, it distorted the earth's magnetic field, generating a magnetic storm which interfered with radio and telephone cable links. This in turn apparently upset the stability of one of the belts of radiation which are now known to circle the earth out in space. The atomic particles in this belt were shaken out of their orbit, and spiralled down towards the earth's magnetic poles. As they ionized into the upper layers of the earth's atmosphere they generated a fine display of northern lights.

Simultaneously, another satellite, Explorer VII, was watching events in space nearer the earth. The first observation was a sudden drop in the radiation level of the radiation belt. This indicated the "dumping" of the particles into the earth's atmosphere. But during the following two weeks Explorer VII observed a gradual build up of radiation in the radiation belt until it was a hundred times higher than before the plasma cloud arrived.

Scientists think this means that a proportion of the plasma cloud was trapped in the radiation belt. At first, the atomic particles of the cloud went spiralling round the earth quite slowly. Their energy was too low for Explorer VII's instruments to notice. But some as yet mysterious mechanism gradually accelerated the particles until they were hurtling round the earth at enormous speeds. It looks as though the earth may act like a gigantic cyclotron or atom-smashing machine, driving atomic particles round a radiation belt out in space until their speed is such that they break away from the magnetic field which holds them—or until the arrival of another plasma cloud disrupts the magnetic "container" in which they are circling, so that they spiral down to earth and provide another aurora borealis.

Pioneer V has also detected some peculiar goings on in the magnetic fields far out in space. To begin with, the earth's magnetic field seems to extend nearly twice as far into space as theory had predicted. Beyond the earth's field it appears that there is a steady magnetic field whose origin is quite obscure. It is tilted at a large angle to the plane of the earth's orbit round the sun. Perhaps it is the magnetic field belonging to our whole galaxy — but there are various objections to this theory.

Theory of Censorship

WHAT is the level of taste of Israel's cinema goers? "One of the highest in the world, because they only go to the best movies."

"One of the lowest in the world — because the cinema owners and film importers are mainly interested in making money and thus import pictures appealing to the lowest common denominator — sex and crime."

Both statements were made close to midnight last week at the Semadar cinema in Jerusalem at a symposium sponsored by the two cinema owners' organizations during their week-long conference.

The first statement was made by Mr. Y. Davidon, a cinema-owner who favours greatly relaxing film censorship; the second by Dr. Noah Nardi, a member of the Film Censorship Board, who thought the exhibitors, in many respects, showed the coarser instincts of money-grasping businessmen without a public conscience.

Dr. Nardi's claim seemed to carry more weight. For it was made immediately after the showing of a film, "The Return of the Fly," which the Board is considering banning. The movie, whose main — and often successful — purpose is to invoke horror, describes a machine which disintegrates living matter into its component molecular parts and reintegrates them some distance away. The horror enters when a man and a fly are transmitted simultaneously. The resulting creatures are two monsters: a man with the head of a fly and a fly with the head of a man.

Dr. Nardi not only stressed the need for censorship, but thought that the cinema owners and film importers should set up an internal censorship committee, drawn from among their own members, which would weed out the worse pictures before they ever arrived. Gradually, the owners and film agents could improve the public's taste.

Dr. Nardi, who also heads the Board's Subcommittee that has selected 160 educational films for children and minors, charged that the owners did little to show these films. These movies can be shown at matinee performances for 25 agora a person if the cities forgo their taxes. Jerusalem has agreed, but not so Tel Aviv and Haifa.

"Why don't you go out and strike to force these two cities to follow Jerusalem?" asked Dr. Nardi, noting that the cinema could be one of the most valuable and effective tools of mass education if used properly.

The Best Censor

The Ministry of Education and Culture would back up the exhibitors in their fight against these two cities' tax policies, said Dr. Nardi. Alternatively, he implied that if the owners refused to take up the fight, the Ministry would implement a plan to show 16 mm. films in schools to keep the youngsters away from harmful adult pictures. This would rob the owners of a part of their income. It would also hasten the coming of television.

In defence, Mr. Yitzhak Yellin, Director of the Cinematographic Exhibitors Association, said that it was downright silly to ban "sex" pictures from youth when the public beaches were alive any evening with couples making love. Why prevent youngsters from seeing on the screen what they saw in life? The very fact that a picture was limited to those above 16 years of age aroused unhealthy appetites among minors.

Mr. Davidon said that the best censor was public good taste. The public preferred good films to bad ones, and thus forced the owners to try and get good ones. Why should children and youngsters be kept away from pictures on shooting when these same boys and girls were trained to handle and use weapons?

He doubted the value of censorship. But if censorship was here to stay, he thought the Board should be enlarged to include representatives of the cinema owners who dealt with films day in and day out. The owners had a professional — not a dilettante — view of the public's tastes and needs.

PELTOURS

TRAVEL INFORMATION SERVICE

DEPARTURES FROM LOD AIRPORT

Date	Time	Company	Destination
SUN.	0300	EL AL	Zurich, Amsterdam, London
Sept. 11	0800	T.W.A.	Rome, Milan, Geneva, Paris, Boston, New York
	0910	ALITALIA	Rome
	0940	OLYMPIC	Athens, Rome, Paris, London
	1330	EL AL	Rome
	1530	EL AL	Paris, New York
	2300	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
	2355	B.O.A.C.	Teheran (to the Far East)
MON.	0220	EL AL	Teheran (to the Far East)
Sept. 12	0300	EL AL	Istanbul
	0930	SWISSAIR	Athens, Zurich
	0955	AIR FRANCE	Athens, Rome, Paris
	1000	EL AL	Rome, Munich
	1400	B.O.A.C.	Geneva, London, New York
	1530	EL AL	Athens, London, New York
	1700	EL AL	Nicosia
TUES.	0010	EL AL	Johannesburg
Sept. 13	0130	AIR FRANCE	Teheran, Karachi, Bangkok, Saigon, Manila, Tokyo
	0830	CYPRAIR	Nicosia, Ankara, Istanbul
	0850	EL AL	Zurich, Brussels
	0910	ALITALIA	Rome
	0930	SWISSAIR	Athens, Zurich
	0940	OLYMPIC	Athens, Rome, Paris, London
	1100	K.L.M.	Munich, Amsterdam
	1530	EL AL	Rome, Paris, New York
	1210	CYPRAIR	Nicosia, Athens, Munich, London
WED.	0745	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Paris, New York
Sept. 14	0200	EL AL	Istanbul
	0600	EL AL	Rome, Vienna
	0910	B.E.A.	Athens, Rome, London
	0955	AIR FRANCE	Athens, Rome, Paris
	1530	EL AL	London, New York
	1700	EL AL	Nicosia
	2355	B.O.A.C.	Teheran (to the Far East)
THURS.	0030	AIR FRANCE	Teheran (to the Far East)
Sept. 15	0030	SABENA	Athens, Vienna, Brussels
	0700	SWISSAIR	Athens, Geneva, Zurich
	0850	EL AL	Zurich, London
	0910	ALITALIA	Rome
	0940	OLYMPIC	Athens, Rome, Paris, London
	1405	B.O.A.C.	Geneva, London, New York
	1530	EL AL	Athens, Paris, New York
	1710	CYPRAIR	Nicosia, Athens, Munich, London
	2300	AIR FRANCE	Paris
FRI.	0705	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Paris, New York
Sept. 16	0600	EL AL	Istanbul
	0830	CYPRAIR	Nicosia, Ankara, Istanbul
	0900	B.E.A.	Athens, Rome, London
	1015	K.L.M.	Rome, Amsterdam
	1400	EL AL	Vienna, Paris
	1300	EL AL	Rome, London, New York

DEPARTURES FROM HAIFA PORT

Day	Date	s/s	to:
Mon.	12/9	Jerusalem	Genoa/Marseille
Tues.	13/9	Messapia	Larnaca/Rhodes/Piraeus/ Naples/Genoa
Wed.	14/9	Olympia	Piraeus/Messina/Naples/ Lisbon/New York
Thurs.	15/9	G. Potamianos	Limassol/Piraeus/Brindisi
Fri.	16/9	Ilovi	Genoa/Marseille

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Paris Letter — By Maurice Carr

ISRAELIS ON GRAND TOUR

DURING the summer holidays Paris lowers and even changes its voice. The roar of traffic dwindles. Instead of French, a babble of foreign tongues is heard. This year, the familiar street-noise-theme had two noticeable — albeit unrelated — variations. There was the almost ubiquitous snatch of spoken Hebrew in the air.

There is no doubt about it, more Israelis seem to have been abroad in the past months than ever before. Some 50,000 of them, it is estimated, visited France. About the same number, apparently, went to England. Tens of thousands of others were in Italy, Spain, Switzerland. This does not necessarily indicate that Tel Aviv was as empty of Tel Avivians as Paris was of Parisians in August. For more likely than not, the selfsame Israelis who were counted on top of the Eiffel Tower, also got around to the Tower of London and the Leaning Tower of Pisa.

Be that as it may, so common has the revivified language of the Bible become upon all the Towers of Babel which lie on the Grand Tour of Europe circuit, that it is being seriously suggested that in future Hebrew-speaking guides be provided at, for a start, the Louvre and the British Museum.

Imbecilic Tourists

How do Israelis, hitherto stay-at-home hosts to swarms of outlandish guests, fare when they themselves turn tourists? On the whole — although, of course, no two people are alike or have quite the same experiences — the Israelis abroad are purposeful; resourceful, enterprising.

It takes all those qualities to get along in foreign parts, even in this pampered age when the wayfarer can place himself in the hands of travel agents and be sent around like a parcel in the mail, or he can join an organized tour and be herded about like a member of a flock of sheep or goats. At one point of another, the tourist is liable to lose himself. His words, his gesticulations, will mean nothing to wilfully unimaginative natives, who look upon him as if he were an imbecile, or not quite human, ignorant as he is of the most ordinary things which every local child knows. He is fit to be despised, if not fleeced.

Cockerel and Cat

No wonder, then, that the French Government Department for Tourism has lately seen fit to put up, all over the country, posters which, on the one hand, exclaim in five different languages "Welcome!" to the foreign visitor and, on the other hand, address the French public with the heart-cry: "For hospitality's sake, smile!" Which text is illuminated, grotesquely, with a picture of a red urchin who has a green cockerel on his head and who grins down bestifically from walls everywhere, as if to say: "See how unreal, ridiculous I look? Well, that's how host and guest see one another. But, for hospitality's sake, smile!"

Yes, every tourist needs courage along with travel documents and foreign currency. The Israeli, who receives so small an allocation of foreign currency and has to pay so heavily for passport, visas and transportation taxes, must summon up exceptional fortitude. To overleap frontiers that cannot be crossed, he is ready to incur a debt that will take years to repay, or he just makes one glorious splash of restitution funds obtained for past persecutions.

Most Israelis who came to Europe this year were doing so for the first time. At least four out of ten were either Sabras who had never been overseas before, or veteran settlers who had not been out of the Jewish homeland for a score of years and more.

Despite their inexperience, they seldom showed any signs of bewilderment. If a generalization will be permitted, Americans are boisterously uneasy, all the time concerned about the visible and invisible hands stretching out for the dollars; Germans are subdued, anxious not to be taken for invaders; Englishmen are very sober when they are not very drunk. Israelis are what in jazz parlance is known as "real cats," studiously matter-of-fact.

Blintzes and Forgetfulness

Time was, two or three years ago, when the rare tourist from Israel tended towards supercilliousness. In Paris, he saw the greyness of the sky, the spottiness of the buildings, the abundance of prostitutes. Today he perceives the other things as well, the depths of civilization, the profusion of art and works of the spirit, which make this city the cultural metropolis of the Western world.

The Israeli is not often to be seen with his nose stuck in a guide-book, searching for the large realities in the small print. Rather does he seek initiation from fellow-Israelis who have been in Paris for some length of time, studying, painting, acting or otherwise trying to improve themselves.

Unlike the Britisher, who hates to run into compatriots abroad although he likes them well enough at home, the Israeli registers on Boulevard Montparnasse at the sight of another Israeli whom he would not even care to give a glance in Dizengoff Road.

What of the sprinkling of new Israelis, those who were still refugees 10 or 12 years ago and return to the Europe of their former sojourns and humiliation? They do tend to be emotional. They are dazzled, overwhelmed. Everything here is more monumental, more animated, more powerful than they had remembered it.

By and large, tourists of whatever nationality may be divided into two categories. The first goes to a strange country the way an astronaut will go to the moon or Mars, wrapped up in a cocoon with his own supply of oxygen, preoccupied with himself and his habitual comforts, sorely missing his blintzes or kippers or leben, but terribly eager to bring back evidence — anything from photographs to stick-on labels on suitcases — which will prove that he really has been places. Then there is the other sort who wants to get away for a while from his own usual self and environment, and a thrill passes through him every time he beholds a new old landscape or townscape which took an infinity of time and toil to produce and which is there, ready-made, waiting for his delectation.

Here to Pay — Gone to Borrow

As far as it is possible to judge, Israelis more often than not go forth on their travels wide-open to impressions. Soulfulness is all very well, though, but material necessities impose themselves in the end. In brief, many, all too many Israelis, having set out with very little hard currency, find themselves vagrants without means of subsistence — no cash for a meal or a hotel — long before their vacation is due to end.

So they rush desperately to the shipping or airline company's offices in Paris, demanding to be put on the next ship or plane homewards bound. What with the heavy traffic, however, it is frequently impossible to offer accommodation to passengers who have made return bookings for a later date.

The waifs and strays then run to the Israel Consulate, asking for loans. Cables fly back and forth between Paris and Jerusalem. Succour is remitted by parents, or even distant relatives and friends. Over-enterprising Israelis — and there are some of those, too — have been so successful in thus solving their fiscal problems, that instead of abbreviating their holiday they were able to prolong it for weeks and even months.

Comes autumn, and all Israelis, except for the very occasional straggler, hasten home, lured by the distant shofar blasts.

THE MIDDLE EAST SCENE — By Amoon Bartur

ARAB OIL PROSPECTS DIM

THE considerable agitation into which Arab Governments were thrown by the assassination of Hazza' al-Majali did not divert the attention of countries to the east and south of Jordan from the rather more pressing subject of the future of their oil revenues. In Bahrain, the rulers of Kuweit and Bahrain were to meet to discuss the subject, and in Baghdad, where talks had been conducted unofficially between the Saudis and the Iraqis on latest developments in this field two weeks ago, negotiations between the Iraqi Government and the Iraq Petroleum Company, which began on August 13, were abruptly discontinued last weekend without even the subject of the talks being made known.

It all began, of course, when early last month announcements were issued, first by Esso and then by Royal Dutch Shell and British Petroleum, of cuts in the "posted" prices of crude oils from the Middle East, amounting to up to 14 cents per barrel (about 10 per cent of the official prices). The fact that these cuts were announced just before the Baghdad talks opened between the I.P.C. and the Iraqis was particularly embarrassing to the Company, which was already under pressure from the Iraqi Government for greater oil revenue at a time when world oil production was proving more than the markets can absorb.

Inconclusive Negotiations

What exactly went on in the Baghdad oil talks has never been officially disclosed, but the broad lines of the negotiations can be guessed. It goes without saying that what the Iraqis are really after is a greater income from their oil. This they seem to want to bring about in four ways:

- Greater production and hence a bigger share of the income.
- An increase in the present 50-50 distribution of the oil income between the company and the Government. "Moderate" Baghdad newspapers have been talking of 65-35 sharing in Iraq's favour.
- The relinquishing by the Company of 50 per cent of the concessions in areas which the company has failed to exploit — about 170,000 square miles. It is obvious that General Kassem's administration is contemplating granting these concessions to firms which would be willing to get to work on them immediately and thus provide more cash.
- "Iraqiization" — or the inclusion of more Iraqis in the administrative staff of the Company. The Iraqis are also said to be demanding to become shareholders in the company to the tune of 20 per cent — a percentage which the agreement between the two sides stipulates is to be reserved for Iraq.

Saudia's Concern

When the Iraq-I.P.C. talks were discontinued last week, however, nothing was decided. The Company's Managing Director left for London for consultations after finding that there were "difficulties in the way of negotiations." It is interesting to note that these difficulties were discovered following a seven-and-a-half hours talk which the Company's top officials had with Major-General Kassem.

Throughout the negotiations, there was no indication of any policy coordination between Iraq and other oil-producing Arab countries. However, a few days after the talks began, the Saudi Arabian Director-General of Oil and Minerals, Sheikh Abdullah al-Tariki, made a surprise appearance in the Iraqi capital "to exchange information on oil" under the special agreement between Iraq and Saudi Arabia signed in August 1955. In a press conference, Tariki "hoped" that Iraq would obtain something out of the oil negotiations with the I.P.C. adding that "what Iraq gets we and other oil-producing countries will get." Evading the question as to whether he was invited to come to Baghdad, Tariki said however that "it would be a mistake for any Arab State to think that it could face the oil companies alone," and urged Iraq to implement the principle of a unified Arab policy on oil.

Oil's Changing Status

Tariki and his colleagues from other Arab countries will have an opportunity to exchange views during the second Arab Oil Conference scheduled in Beirut for next month. But it is doubtful whether they will be able to talk with as much confidence as they did last year in Cairo during the first oil conference. For the fact is that the oil situation has been undergoing a fundamental change; last month's decision to cut the prices of Middle East crudes is in fact but a first indication of this change, with more developments in the same direction predicted for the not so distant future. Following are some of the basic factors at work in this change of status of Arab oil:

- The steady increase in world oil production, especially in Middle East oil, has created a situation in which demand is becoming lower than supply.
- The production in the Sahara, and in Libya of oil which will certainly be offered at cheaper prices in Europe than oil that has to be transported from the Middle East fields.
- The Soviet Union's surplus oil, which is being offered at lower prices than Middle Eastern oil on what seem to be purely economic grounds.

The Have-Nots

While all these factors cannot but result in further cuts in prices and perhaps even in production, the Governments concerned will understandably demand increased production to cover the losses sustained through price cuts. The companies will obviously be in no position to comply with this demand, since increased production would mean increased oil surpluses and ultimately still lower prices.

Where do the "have-nots" among the Arab countries come into this picture? It is well-known that Syria, Jordan, Lebanon and Egypt get their modest share of oil profits by having oil transported through their territories or waterways; but so far, it seems, the only country which may already be suffering is Egypt — and this not directly as a result of the new developments but for reasons having to do with Israel's increasing capacity to transport oil through Eilat and hence obviating the necessity of its passing through the Suez Canal. But there is no doubt that the other oil-less countries will eventually find their revenue from oil transportation cut.

Facing the Facts

The Arab countries, then, both those which produce oil and those which don't, will have to face the hard facts of oil life in 1960. The unbelievable expansion of their oil industry since the close of World War II has not only come to a standstill but threatens to produce a reaction. Although Middle East Oil

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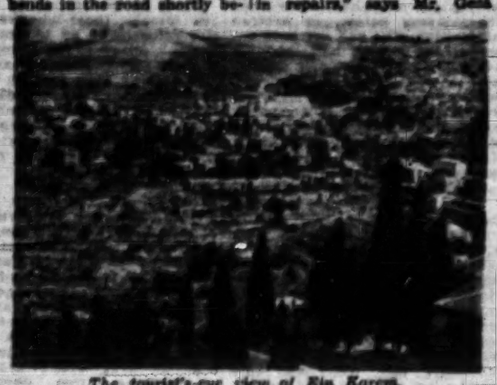
Saving Ein Karem From the Wreckers

By MACABEE DEAN

THE best and worst views of the village of Ein Karem near Jerusalem are separated by only half a kilometre.

The best and most startling view is from one of the sharp bends in the road shortly before it reaches the Medical Centre. The village, lying more than 100 metres below, is dwindled by the height and the distance, Toy-like, it nestles for protection against a steep hill in the upper Shorek valley. Its grey and yellowish houses, flat-roofed greyish Arab, or red-tiled European, blend naturally into the hillside.



The tourist's-eye view of Ein Karem.

The four churches, amidst evergreen trees, squat pines and slim cedars, dominate the view. After all, the village is the traditional birthplace of John the Baptist—this attracts thousands annually to the village's churches. But Ein Karem is also renowned for its spring, from which there flows a steady stream of cool water. The spring bears the Hebrew and Latin inscription: "Come all ye thirsty to the water."

The worst view of Ein Karem is within the town itself. The side-streets — if they may be called this—are narrow and winding; garbage collection is neglected; streams of sewage meander down the alleys; the children, some almost without clothes, play in the streets; the thick-walled houses are crumbling.

The future of the village is uncertain. A group of villagers with an eye for beauty and the knowledge of what intelligent reconstruction can do are afraid that Ein Karem will gradually be razed and overrun with standard housing projects.

"Every morning when I go outside, I get a mild attack of schisophrenia," says one woman, a university student, whose house overlooks the village. "To the left I see a beautiful village; to the right I see the dreadful matchbox architecture of Kiryat Yovel high above me, and I'm terrified that these matchboxes will march down the hill from Kiryat Yovel and engulf Ein Karem, burying its beauty."

Both the Ministry of the Interior and the Municipality give assurances that this will not happen.

"Ein Karem is a veritable pearl and will be preserved at all costs," says Mr. Eliezar Ga'ash, head of the Jerusalem District Town Planning Commission.

"When we draw up plans for Ein Karem, its essential character will form the basis of these plans," says Mr. Zvi Leibowitz, Jerusalem City Engineer.

But the majority of the villagers fail to see the beauty of the village. Given half a chance, they would abandon it overnight for the "matchboxes" of Kiryat Yovel. The main reasons are the poor transportation facilities to the city, although that is where the bulk of Ein Karem's residents work; a feeling that the village is isolated; and the bad condition and lack of convenience of the houses themselves.

The Municipality has already demolished many dangerous buildings in the past few years. "Of the 280 buildings left, at least 80 are at the point of collapse. The Development Authority, our landlord, invests little money in repairs," says Mr. Gens Moses, Chairman of the Local Committee, and Mr. Shalom Marciano, vice-chairman. Mr. Moses is a newcomer from Yugoslavia; Mr. Marciano, like many of the villagers, came from North Africa.

Speaking for the Jerusalem office of the Authority, which he heads, Mr. Eliezer Israeli says that "We collect IL18,500 a year in rent from 414 out of the 425 flats. It is not worth while making contracts with the other 11 families since their rentals would never offset needed repairs."

"The authority does as much as possible to keep the houses in a habitable state. During the past fiscal year, it invested IL12,000 in repairs—and of this sum, IL10,000 went to install toilets.

The 425 flats contain only 509 rooms and approximately four to five persons live in each room. The tenants view their flats as temporary and fail to make minimum repairs.

Because of poor transport, it is difficult to get away in the evenings to see a movie in Jerusalem, although there is virtually no entertainment in Ein Karem.

"Nobody cares about us," one village leader wailed. "There was a time when Mr Mordecai Ish-Shalom used to lend a sympathetic ear, especially when we were fighting to install water 10 years ago and to put in electricity three years ago. He helped to install fluorescent lights in the main street. But the needs of the village are much greater today, and it seems that now the responsible authorities have forgotten about us. The Municipal Engineering Department ignores our just requests, and does something only if someone pounds on the table. Is this the way to educate us to be good citizens?"

How can the village be saved from falling to pieces? Both Mr. Moses and Mr. Marciano believe that better bus transportation would make Ein Karem more accessible and thus ease off the pressure to leave the village; they want their road to Hartuv (in which the Ministry of Labour has invested IL2m. in the past half dozen years) completed so that much of the Jerusalem-Tel Aviv traffic will pass through Ein Karem; they want someone with initiative to build a large café and restaurant where tourists and hikers—for the road from Bayit Vegan falls steadily for two kilometres, making it a favourite hikers' road—can eat, drink and relax; they want home industries established, possibly in the buildings occupied by the farm-school which is slated to move away in two years; they want the Municipality to bring down a bulldozer, level off a plot and make an athletic field, "so our children won't have to play in the streets" (they find the small municipal park inadequate); and most important, they want the Municipality and the Ministry of Interior to give Ein Karem special consideration in building houses which will preserve the beauty of the village.

"If they build only of stone, and in line with the present Arab style, they can make this village as beautiful as Rehavia, and just as desirable a residential area," say the village leaders. "Each house can have its separate garden of several dunam of fruit-trees or just flowers. This type of building may be expensive, but once started, we're sure that a lot of doctors and technicians from the Medical Centre will build their homes here. It will save the village from extinction."

The resident sees its squalor

La Plume de ma Tante

IN an Istanbul bookstore the other day I discovered a booklet called "Graphos-English." It was a textbook for beginners written by a man named Limassolu Naci, and, by the looks of it, it seems that the Turks are having a tough time learning English.

In the beginning Mr. Naci's statements are as plain and simple as they should be. We have, "The green geese are on the road," "the white deer is in the garden on Sunday," and "I can't see every side of an orange." Fair enough, and then when he says, "My car goes to school," and "I sleep in bed," he has all my sympathies. But he must expect some raised eyebrows when he goes on with "a hot loaf is under the tree" and "it is the hottest bread in this shop," and then "your hat is wetter than our hats."

Still, perhaps that is Mr. Naci's style, and he is entitled to it. But when he comes to asking questions he gets to be a bit annoying. Again he starts off nice and simple with: "How many ears has your uncle?" "Has a man two noses?" and "Does your uncle like?" "Perhaps you like."

But he soon gets tricky. "When do the fishermen sell fresh fish?" (Well, that's still easy—as soon as they get rid of the old fish, of course.) But try to answer these: "Why are you selling these onions?" or "Who gets up very early-morning?" or "Why did the fishermen cut the goat's head off?" "How many eggs has it?" "How many blue birds are there in Halikarnas?" or "Why does she drink black wine for breakfast?" Oh, come off it, Limassolu, let her have it.

In Part Seven we have a letter written by a certain Esin Deniz. It goes in part like this: "Dear Ayse, How are You? Halikarnas is a nice town. Every building is in the middle of a garden. In these gardens the orange trees blossoms and they smell sweet. On the mountains there are myrtles. They smell sweetoo. The people are musical. They like classical music. We eat butter, bread, fresh duck egg and we drink goat milk. The seamen drink black wine and they eat goat meat boiled on the fire."

Yours with love,
ESIN.

In Part Eight old Limassolu gets a little domineering. "Don't drink water after soup!" "Don't drink wine in summer!" "Don't kick Hasan around!" he says and then he orders his pupils around: "Make a noise like a cat!" "Make a noise like a dog!" "Make a noise like a cock!" and "Tear your shirt!"

The book ends with a little conversation and the last sentence is: "So long o.k. see you tomorrow."

O.K. Limassolu, see you.
LUTZ WOLFF

DEVELOPMENT AREA SCHOOL:

Buoyancy Despite Poverty

By HADASSAH GILLON

THIS is the story of a three-year-old elementary school in a development area and of the problems which its headmaster, teachers, pupils and parents have to face.

There are 600 children in this school. They have come from 20 different countries. 75 per cent from Moslem countries. There are 230 children who speak Arabic at home and 90 others who speak Hebrew to only one of their parents (the other not understanding the language). A third of the children come from social welfare families, the fathers of another third are on part-time relief work and only the remainder are in permanent jobs.

The greatest problem in a school of this nature is to get the parents of the children to understand the importance of education. Parents cannot be disregarded as a lost generation; they are the creators of an environment which must condition the child's school life. Apart from this important theoretical background the parents are expected to provide money for reading books, exercise books, pencils and drawing materials. Non-cooperative parents say resentfully to their children, "Your teacher is always asking for money!" This friction is intensified by the belief of each parent that only the school methods used in their land of origin are the correct ones — many of them demand that their children should be beaten if they are to learn properly.

In the last year a few of the more advanced parents have come forward to serve on the parents' committee. They organised a dance to raise money for the school fund and collected IL300, a fantastic amount for such a poor community. But what can be done with IL300?

No special grants are made by the Government for providing books and equipment for such schools. The municipality can afford little money for such purposes — last year's budget for library books, equipment and laboratories totalled IL300. Thirty children only are recognized by the municipality as entitled to have schoolbooks provided for them — a figure far short of reality. The school has to find money somehow to provide books for 150 children. Money had to be found to buy spectacles for ten short-sighted children. The Youth Department of the Keren Hayesod arranged for a "rich uncle" in America to adopt the school — Temple Israel in Detroit — which sent them a projector and $150. Seventy library books were received from the President's Library Fund. The Labour Council has donated a certain amount of money. And for the rest — well, the school must find a way.

Sabra Sees a Challenge

Strangely enough, the basic poverty of the school does not affect in any way the spirit and buoyancy of the children — the headmaster is a dynamic personality, a "sabra" from Jerusalem, who sees the whole situation only as a challenge. The children have been encouraged to run their own "parliament," with an executive council, a general student council, general assembly and subcommittees. Various activities have been taken over by them completely, like planning and planting the school garden, organizing the school library, running a highly independent weekly newspaper. Teachers help with these special projects but they only play a minor role. The newspaper, for instance, has a roving reporter who is liable to drop in on any of the school activities and report to the paper, sometimes very critically indeed. Book reviews encourage the children to take books from the library. The paper carries foreign and local news because more than half the children see no other newspaper and it has a great influence on their lives.

Year Below Standard

When it comes to standard of work and knowledge, however, the picture is entirely different. In the middle of last year the local inspector and the headmaster spent a week examining each child in the school as to its knowledge of Hebrew, arithmetic and General Science. This survey showed that many children were at least a year below standard. Factors which could cause this would be home environment, incomplete knowledge of Hebrew, lack of books. Keeping the child back for a year is not a solution for this problem, because it then takes him out of his normal age group. Moreover, it is against the law — except in special circumstances. The Ministry of Education promised to find the money for extra hours of tuition for these children. But meanwhile the principal opened a special campaign of his own. Each forward child was asked to help a child who was lagging behind. A tremendous spirit of cooperation developed which ended with the parents participating. At the end of a period of two months further examinations were carried out and prizes were given both to pupils who had shown progress and to their tutors. The principal points out that this was a substitute for the extra tuition which until now the Ministry has not provided. Other ideas like running their own Bible Competition with a Champion for the year evoked a tremendous amount of enthusiasm. Academic standards have risen considerably.

The principal has a feeling of isolation in his struggle against heavy odds. He would like to see a voluntary public body consisting of professionals, practical business men and public persons to whom his Parents Committee could turn for advice and help. Moreover, the whole question of school books should be handled either by the Municipality or the Ministry of Education — one thing is clear, a child with no books, no pencil and no note-book, whose parents are uncooperative, is a great problem to his school. Municipalities in development areas are usually poor and cannot afford to meet needs. The principal is of the opinion that a school such as this should continue till four or five in the afternoon with meals provided (at present about 200 pupils eat at school, 60 of whom are children of working mothers, the rest social cases). If school were to be prolonged, afternoon circles and sports would be organized to fit in with extra tuition.

"It is a time-consuming but worth-while struggle — if somewhat lonely," the principal concludes.

THE RELUCTANT TOURIST

By MYRTLE ROCKMAN

"I DON'T want to see any sights," said my aunt as we took her off the boat in Haifa port. "I've just come to see the family, and that's all. No ruins, no new developments, no settlements and no scenery. I'm too old to run around and I am not interested in ancient history and I hate scenery."

"Well you'll have to just look at the sea," I said apologetically, "unless you close your eyes every time you come into the living room, because we live right on the edge of it, but you need not get any closer to it than the back door if you don't want to."

The next morning she was out on the porch with me. "It really is blue," she admitted, "and I must say those white cliffs and yellow sands are something to look at. I suppose it is raining as usual at home with an east wind for good measure." She took off her cardigan and daringly exposed her elbows to the sun.

"Wouldn't you like to come and watch us bathe?" I said cunningly. "The children are really amazing in the water and it's not two minutes down to the beach." She couldn't refuse the bait of the children so we got out all the underwater fishing gear and showed off a bit for her benefit — though as usual when you really want to make a good catch, all the big ones are gone elsewhere. Still, in half an hour we had enough fish for lunch and displayed them in triumph. She, however, had stopped watching. With the utmost caution and with many shrieks and giggles, she was dabbling her feet in the sea, her skirt held high, her shoes cast recklessly behind her. "I haven't done this for more than twenty years," she said girlishly, "and how it does my feet good!"

"We have to go to Tiberias on business," I said the next day, "and you might as well come as there will be no one at home. You can read a book on the way if you don't want to look at the scenery."

What a journey that was! We hardly got onto the Acre-Safed road when she cried out, "Stop the car! Stop quickly!" We braked so quickly that we nearly went through the windscreen, thinking she felt ill or something, but it was only that she had seen a cluster of deep blue flowers on the side of the road, the like of which she had never seen, and wanted to pluck them. Then it was aromatic herbs that she recognised, and then we had to stop to examine a flowering bush. In the end we refused to stop again, not even to take a photograph of a shepherd boy who looked as if he had stepped straight out of the Bible, or of a string of camels with bells round their necks led by the counterpart of Our Father Abraham sitting sideways on a donkey.

Fashions Galore

We gave her three minutes in Peki'in and then raced off to Tiberias. It was getting late and the lights were showing in the hotels above the lake. We had delayed so long that the office we wanted was closed and we decided we had better stay the night.

"Are you sure it will be all right?" asked my aunt as we talked it over in the car. "You know I'd rather travel back through the night than stay in a place without a you-know-what. Maybe you'll stay and I'll get a taxi back to your house."

"Don't worry," we told her, and installed her in a room with bath in a luxury hotel overlooking the water. We took two double rooms for us and the kids. Then we had more trouble. One glimpse of the dining room and she retreated back upstairs. She had no suitable clothes for that and she wasn't going to make herself miserable by dining in her tweed skirt. In vain we assured her that it didn't matter. It took the manager's assurance that even if she were dressed in shorts she would still be served just as any other guest. She wouldn't stay for the dancing, though. Just long enough to have a good look at the dresses and see if there were any as good as the dinner gown she had bought in Paris on her way. "Of course," she said as I escorted her upstairs, "gowns always look better on slimmer figures. I don't know whether they are really better dressed."

Taking the Plunge

I told her that some of the guests were going on a moonlight boating excursion and invited her along, but she was horrified. "What, go out at night on the water with my chest?" she said. "Don't be silly." Still, she sat on her balcony and watched the light of the boats reflected in the water, and forgot to put on her cardigan. We swam in the moonlight, and the next day we swam in the sun. "Why," said my aunt, "it is not only the young ones in the water. I wonder if I dare. There's one woman much older than me, and fatter too. If she can, I can." So she borrowed a bathing costume, and gripping us with fingers of steel lowered herself into the warm water and wondered what the family would say if they knew she was bathing out of doors.

Suddenly she remembered her rheumatism and hurried out. "Now what shall I do?" she scolded us. "See what foolishness you lead me into? No, it doesn't hurt now as it happens, but what if it will hurt tomorrow or the next day?" We had an inspiration then and took her to the hot springs. We told her that the Roman emperor Tiberius had been there and left his name behind, but she was less interested in him than in the more recent notables who had used the pools and benefited from them whom perhaps she might meet inside. I went in with her, not that I suffer from rheumatism but she didn't want to go alone and it was most exhilarating. She declared herself a new woman when we came out and said she would do us a big favour and cast her eye on a ruin or two if we had one handy.

Then, stopping only for gas and a drink, we made straight for home, afraid that we had tired her. But no! She was full of energy and no sooner had we arrived than she wanted to know what we did in the evenings.

"Well," I said, "we sometimes go to the cinema or to a concert, but on special occasions, like birthdays or the visit of honoured guests, we now and again take in a night club."

"What," she was astounded, "You have a night club here?" "Why Auntie," I said, hurt. "Anyone would think we were not civilised. Don't you know, this is one of the oldest civilisations in the world!"

RUTH LEVIN: Chairs (ink)
From forthcoming exhibition of her works at Jerusalem Artists' House.

Embattled Bastions of Abstraction

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — In answer to Mr. M. Ben-Akiva's letter condemning the abstractionist Efraim Modzelevich (your issue of September 2), I have to state the following facts:

Archaeological findings have proved that abstract ornamentation is the first kind of painting invented by mankind.

Abstract ornamentation has been part of classical painting and sculpture.

African and Australian native artists, who surely never visited Paris to be infected by the "highly contagious disease of gimmickism," devote themselves to abstract art.

No Israel painter need go to Paris to be touched by gimmickism," as Mr. Ben-Akiva puts it, because abstract painting as a medium of modern art came into being before World War One and it is reviewed by all texts that deal with the art of our century.

Abstract art is not only a known and acknowledged art, it is one of the bases of modern ornamentation, industrial design and posters. It exerts a potent influence on the development of modern architecture and furniture.

Mr. Ben-Akiva has the right to dislike abstract art and Mr. Modzelevich's work. The critic, however, ought not to express his personal likes and dislikes. It is his duty to judge every kind of art on its own merits and according to international rules and standards. In this connection, I must note that "stimulation of the spectator's fantasy" is one of the postulates of abstraction.

I had to review Modzelevich's exhibition with some restraint, pointing to the one-sidedness of his paintings and hoping that he may overcome it by the experiences of his forthcoming visit to England. But there can be no doubt that the painter's striving is genuine and that he does not need "the use of a mannerism in the mass production of feigned works of art for commercial purposes."

Music is composed to be played in the concert hall, books are written to be printed, pictures are painted to be bought and hung. Rembrandt, Rubens and Raphael did not produce paintings to decorate their own rooms. Art has always been commercial, and in the end the buying public is the judge.

Yours, etc.
GERSHON WALTER RON

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — My colleague, your critic, Gershon Walter Ron, bases his appreciation of Nina Mayo's current one-woman show on the erroneous assumption that her painting is throughout abstract and "informal" and on a so-called claim of the catalogue, which does not exist in actual fact.

The distinguished Parisian critic, R.V. Gindertael, whose preface I have read carefully, does not say that "art has come to an impasse." He would never make such a sweeping and bombastic statement! What he does say is that "Nina Mayo, having understood the situation of the young artists of her generation, did not conclude that art has disengaged itself from man and from the universe to become a purely speculative, or technical, activity."

Nina Mayo's art is "informal" in part but it has rhythm, forcefulness and consistency. Her canvases are not the result of chance, and nowhere does the spectator find anarchy. Often, coloured surfaces are organized diagonally, supported by diagonal rhythms; some pictures contain obvious forms.

Moreover, careful study of Nina Mayo's pictures immediately reveals that her canvases are not even abstract; they contain figures, visions, men, women, animals that are part of the canvas but are not, strictly speaking, subjects; they have a mysterious, highly significant life of their own. One can, it is true, leave them entirely aside as by-products and see Mrs. Mayo's pictures as abstractions; but one may seek these dreamlike suggested figures, some of them playful, some tragic; one may seek them, find them and try to decipher them; this does not demand any particular aptitude, but only an open mind.

Yours, etc.
MIRIAM TAL

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Economic News from Abroad

Shipping Oil to Cuba

● When Colonel Fidel Castro dispossessed the Western oil companies in Cuba, the critical question that arose was whether sufficient tankers could be found to carry Russian oil to the Cuban refineries.

Answer is, probably yes; 365 tankers are at present laid up in various countries, and there are bound to be independent owners willing to risk the censure of the great oil companies—as they were at the time of the Abadan dispute, when Dr. Mossadegh tried to take over the oil wells in Persia.

Mr. Aristotle Onassis has stated that he will not ship Russian oil. Another big owner of tankers, Mr. Stavros Niarchos, will not carry it to Cuba. But he did contract before the Cuban crisis to carry Russian oil. Further, nothing should prevent the Soviet Union from chartering more ships for general purposes in order to liberate Russian-flag vessels for the Cuban run.

It is estimated that ten 15,000-ton tankers will meet all Cuba's needs. Russia is estimated to own at least 60 tankers, including one or two of over 22,000 tons; and more than 50 new tankers are under construction in Iron Curtain ports.

International Co-ordination

● Industrialists in the West often need to discard machinery before its time, whereas their opposite numbers in the underdeveloped countries find new machinery too expensive or too technically advanced to purchase. The Industrial Co-ordination Bureau, founded by Swedish industrialist Hans Langenskiold, intends to form a link between the two.

With headquarters in Geneva, the ICB will have operating centres in Stockholm, Brussels and New York, and regional inspectors in New Delhi, Bangkok, Beirut, Brazzaville and Lima. Agents will go further afield, helping the business community to secure not only cheap, part-worn equipment but also know-how and technical personnel from industrial firms in the West. The ICB will also supply information about business opportunities in developing countries for organizations wishing to transfer all or part of their operations abroad.

Financial resources will be derived from public and private donations, and operating expenses will be covered by fees charged for the services rendered.

Imminence of Supersonics

● Sir Gerard d'Erlanger, retiring chairman of BOAC, has expressed the anxiety of many airlines about the over-rapid development of the supersonic jet. It should take ten years to amortize subsonic jet aircraft, and airline costs will be appreciably raised if these planes have to be scrapped prematurely.

Moreover, supersonic jets will be 15 to 50 per cent more expensive to operate. They will fly at a speed of some 2,500 kilometres an hour (which would make it possible for one aircraft to cross the Atlantic several times in one day) and cost probably over IL25m. to buy, so that the market for purchasing these new planes, once they are produced, will be relatively limited — estimated by the "Financial Times" at 150-200 planes all told for all the world's major airlines.

It is thought that the production of supersonic aircraft will require a government subsidy, or else big orders from the defence authorities even in the U.S. Meanwhile Sir Gerard has tried to interest foreign air companies in putting a freeze, cartel-wise, on the supersonic, until the airlines have duly used up their existing stocks of Boeings and Vickers subsonic Jets — of which BOAC has 66 on order. But he does not appear to have been successful.

Stocks and Commodities

New Peaks in T.A.

A NUMBER of ordinary shares on the Tel Aviv market reached new peaks as boom conditions embraced almost all ordinary and preferred ordinary shares. Trading was lively and prices moved upward sharply, some of the shares being quoted "buyers only" at times.

On Wednesday, some prices eased slightly, probably on profit-taking, particularly after the announcement of the impending issue of prospectuses for three floatations which will seek funds to the tune of over IL5m. But the gains for the week were outstanding. Africa-Palestine Investment, LL.D.C. and Feuchtwanger Bank Investment on the free market each gained some 30 points, while Palestine Electric Ord. Housing Mortgage, Bank Leumi, Ozsar Hityashvut, General Mortgage Bank, Bank Leumi Investment, Rassco Ellern Investment, Palestine Potash, and on the free market Yam Hamelech B Founders, Phoenicia and others advanced by 10-15 points. Also better were Fertilizers and Chemicals, Ata, Kurdaneh, Moller, Palestine Cold Storage, Paper Mills, Alliance Tire, Delek, Sahar and others.

By arrangement with I.L. Feuchtwanger Bank Ltd

THE JERUSALEM POST

Friday, September 9, 1960

AFTER several years of trial and error the Vegetable Board seems to have learned the trick: during this summer's glut season nothing has been heard about surpluses being destroyed, and even the tomato growers, whom some observers considered almost a lost case, are apparently content with this year's proceeds.

VEGETABLE PLANNING AND CANNING

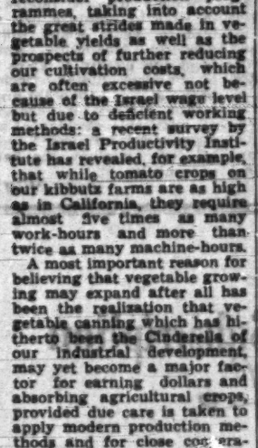
There is, however, a fly in the ointment: the market has been balanced at a somewhat higher price level due mainly to a drastic cut in the planted area, which has resulted in a tomato shortage. Whether the supply is adequate for human consumption is, of course, a moot point, for demand inevitably drops whenever prices move upwards. But there is no such doubt concerning supplies to the canning industry, for which fixed contracts were signed months ago. At that time the industry undertook — after much haggling — to absorb 9,000 tons of summer-crop tomatoes (besides another 2,000 tons of the later Moneymaker crop), and has proceeded accordingly as regards production planning and booking of export orders. But all it has got till now are about 2,500 tons, and many orders that had already been accepted are now being cancelled.

This proves once more that the power of the Vegetable Board is limited when it comes to forcing growers to keep their pledges. Although its competence includes the growing of vegetables for processing, and generally the industry's development and expansion, it has hitherto acted strictly along the lines prescribed by the growers' vested interests, and has apparently come to consider this as its legitimate function.

The matter may seem of little importance so long as one accepts the prevalent view that Israel's vegetable growing has reached (if not overreached) its optimum acreage, and is thus due to be stationary in the years to come, as it has indeed been in the past eight years (apart from internal shifts from established farmers to new settlers, etc.). However, the validity of this view has become increasingly doubtful from three different aspects. First: market research has shown that there are good prospects for exporting various vegetables, provided they are grown according to certain strict specifications (as regards varieties, grading and the growing season, as well as packing, supply routes etc.). Second: the stress put on making farms viable by rapidly increasing their output, and the prospect of speeding irrigation in the Negev settlements has led experts to reconsider production programmes, taking into account the great strides made in vegetable yields as well as the prospects of further reducing our cultivation costs, which are often excessive not because of the Israel wage level but due to deficient working methods: a recent survey by the Israel Productivity Institute has revealed, for example, that while tomato crops on our kibbutz farms are as high as in California, they require almost five times as many work-hours and more than twice as many machine-hours.

A most important reason for believing that vegetable growing may expand after all has been the realization that vegetable canning which has hitherto been the Cinderella of our industrial development, may yet become a major factor for earning dollars and absorbing agricultural crops, provided due care is taken to apply modern production methods and for close co-operation between the processing plants and the vegetable growers, a cooperation which has been utterly lacking so far. A case in point is melon canning, which has been developed solely in this country. But the best prospects are held out, paradoxically, for tomato products — such as tomato juice, tomato powder and in particular peeled tomatoes — for which a big market exists both in Europe and elsewhere.

For the time being efforts to develop these production lines have not met with much success — but then they have been made only half-heartedly and casually. How could this have been otherwise so long as the canning industry is preoccupied mainly with citrus products, and farmers consider industry as little better than a dumping ground for their eventual surpluses? The sorry lesson of this year's successful vegetable planning should at last be taken to heart if matters are to improve in this respect.



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Two Interest Rates Not Exclusive to Israel

IS TIGHT CREDIT INFLATIONARY?

By Y. BAR-YOSEF
Superintendent of Banks

THE view of certain circles of the business community that the present credit policy of the Bank of Israel generates inflation is contrary both to theory and practice in Israel and other countries.

A tight credit policy might have deflationary effects on the economy, yet economic indicators in Israel do not show a deflationary situation. Unemployment has dwindled to a mere fraction of the labour force, and ... tendency for prices to go up is gaining impetus. Indeed, skilled labour is at present paid wages in excess of the official rates fixed by the Histadrut. This is due to the shortage of such labour, which may constitute a serious bottleneck in the future development and expansion of the economy.

Charges Denied

Bank credit expansion during the last five years does not show that the Bank of Israel has in fact been following a restrictive credit policy.

BANK CREDIT TO INDUSTRY
(In IL. millions)

End of year	Credit granted Increase from year to year Amount	Amount	%	Industrial Production Increase from year to year Amount	Amount	%
1954	89.4			800		
1955	97.3	23.4	29.4	1,000	200	25.0
1956	105.5	23.7	27.0	1,320	320	17.1
1957	136.3	30.8	29.7	1,620	297	22.5
1958	164.5	28.2	20.3	1,956	776	11.5
1959	212.1	47.6	28.9	1,960	971	24.9

The table does not include the figures relating to the Agricultural Bank of Israel or loans granted out of the Development Budget.

The above figures show that bank credit has been expanding throughout the above-mentioned period more rapidly than industrial production.

Interest rates in Israel are comparatively high when compared with the situation in many European countries. But high interest rates are the symptom of a disease and not the disease itself. In an economy where the demand for money exceeds the supply of savings, local or foreign, the price of money—all other things being equal — must rise. In Israel the demand for money has been outrunning supply for the following reasons:

(a) Expenditure of the public sector, namely, the Government, the local authorities, the education and health institutions etc., exceeds their income. It need only be mentioned that the Government deficit stood at approximately IL100m. on March 31.

(b) Loans from the Development Budget approved to entrepreneurs setting up new factories or expanding existing ones, are confined to some 50 to 60 per cent of the total funds required. The need for working capital is not taken into account when the loans are approved. Furthermore, it does not appear that any attempt is made to ascertain whether entrepreneurs really do or can mobilize the funds required to finance their share in the investments before the loans are approved.

(c) With the expansion of local industry, competition to capture the local market has become acute, and in order to increase local sales industrialists are obliged to grant long-term credit, which continuously raises the demand for bank credit.

(d) The country has enjoyed a relatively stable price structure for only two years. But the Israeli has unfortunately experienced intermittently rising prices over the past 12 years. The anticipation of continued price increases creates an incessant demand by the private sector for further credits, because borrowers fare very well when their debt obligations are under continuous depreciation.

Accordingly, the only source for lightening the pressure to expand bank credit would be a decision by the public authorities scrupulously to balance their budgets.

'Black Market' Universal

With a law imposing legal maximum rates of interests, it is only natural that what is termed a "black market for credit" has come into existence, and that those who are unable to satisfy their requirements for equity capital or bank credit in excess of the legitimate credit that banks provide, resort to "black" credit. In the State of New York, the Legal Rate Interest Law lays down a maximum rate of six per cent per annum, yet "factors" lend money at as much as 18 per cent, and practically all the textile industry is financed by such "factors" at an interest rate varying between 15 and 18 per cent. There are inevitably limits to the credit that commercial banks can grant to their clients. If the latter need more than the facilities which banks can approve, they have no alternative but to find other sources of finance.

It may be of interest to mention that West Germany has been able to expand her exports, build up substantial international reserves, and maintain full employment together with continued economic growth despite relatively high rates of interest.

Generous Export Credit

The argument that the need for "black credit" increases the costs of producing goods for export, has no basis. The Bank of Israel together with the commercial banks have provided and continue to provide bank credit for the financing of exports, practically without limiting the amounts available for this purpose. We are not aware of any single order for goods intended for export which has not been provided with the requisite bank credit.

Bankers Not Dogmatic

It is not due to lack of bank credit that certain enterprises have gone bankrupt or are in a precarious condition, but rather to inefficient management and/or inordinately high running costs. An enterprise which was able to lavish over IL100,000 on an opening ceremony should not complain about paying high interest rates. A business which allows each of its ten partners to use private cars and charges the expenses to production costs has no right to grumble about interest charges.

It is argued that exporters are required to lodge with the commercial banks securities in the form of clients' bills before they can receive credits, which obliges them to sell their goods on the local market in order to obtain such bills. Commercial banks loan moneys deposited by the public, the bulk of which consists of sums deposited on current account. It is the duty of the banker to see that the loans he grants are properly secured, since he cannot afford to risk his depositors' money. Moreover, the paid-up capital of local commercial banks represents a small percentage only of their total liabilities in respect of deposits, in view of the small size of this guarantee fund. It is incumbent on banks to minimize their risks as far as possible.

Bankers in Israel are far from being dogmatic or conservative compared to bankers abroad, and if an industrialist applies for finance for goods destined for export, the banker must take into account the creditworthiness both of the industrialist and of the foreign importer. If he insists that customers' bills or another adequate security be deposited with him, the assumption is that he has no alternative. The commercial banker does not compel clients to sell part of their goods in the local market in order to provide him with clients' bills. If the industrialist does sell locally it is generally because he is unable to export his goods despite the premia which he is granted on the added value.

The Bank of Israel has not only always propounded the view that bank credit for financing exports should be given precedence, but it has been very active, as far as it could, to discourage the granting of the credit to consumers, and it has even gone to the extent of limiting credit to enterprises that were using bank credit to expand their sales locally, instead of making an effort to export their products.

Credits allowed for the import of raw materials destined for the manufacture of export goods are charged five per cent per annum only. This is a subsidy rate of interest when compared to the legal charge. The prime lending rate in New York is at present five per cent per annum and that is charged only to first-class enterprises. Furthermore, advances granted to Israel's industry out of joint funds for financing production for export are charged 7% per cent per annum only. The Government cannot be expected to increase its subsidization of interest charges, in addition to the many other visible and invisible subsidies from which industry benefits.

Alternative is Dim

Any further expansion of bank credit under the present circumstances of full employment would in all probability create further pressure for the increase of wages and consequently for a rise in prices. Industry will not remain unaffected. Its costs of production will augment, and prices will become less competitive in foreign markets, thereby again compelling the authorities to increase the present premia paid on added value. If more money is pumped into the economy, it is bound to embarrass the Treasury which will have to look for additional sources of income in order to pay still higher premia on our exports. Such a policy, instead of alleviating the present situation of industry, would only aggravate its difficulties.

AIRING EILAT'S PROBLEMS

BY MEIR BEN DOV

THE high cost of living, rather than the partial abolition of the income tax relief, is the major reason for the present depression in Eilat and for the increase in the number of veteran residents who have decided to leave the town in recent months. High prices in themselves are not new in Eilat, but till now somehow, the hope and promise that "some day soon" something would be done about it by "them" or that competition and the law of supply and demand would bring about reasonable price levels, have satisfied the Eilat housewife.

Cranes unload vessel at Eilat Port

Alas! The law of supply and demand does not work in Eilat. Though there are 20 times as many shops as there were three years ago, the prices have not fallen to any appreciable extent. It is true that the changing market conditions in Israel have led to stiffer competition between manufacturers and wholesalers. Many manufacturers, in order to compete for the Eilat retailer's business, absorb the whole of the extra costs of transport to Eilat — and some, it is said, charge even less for their goods delivered to Eilat than they charge for goods delivered in Tel Aviv. But except for the goods of two firms, Avnaal and Ata, who have their own retail outlets, the price concessions do not benefit the Eilat customer: they line the pockets of the retailers. These unashamedly add on "as much as the market can bear" — and seldom sell anything for less than 15 per cent above the accepted retail prices in Tel Aviv.

Shopping by Plane

Eilatis actually do much of their shopping in Tel Aviv for this reason, and you can see them staggering off the plane that brings them from a business trip, with foodstuffs and other supplies requested by their wives and neighbours. Even with an excess baggage charge of 35 ag. per kilo, the bother of shopping 450 kilometres from home is worthwhile.

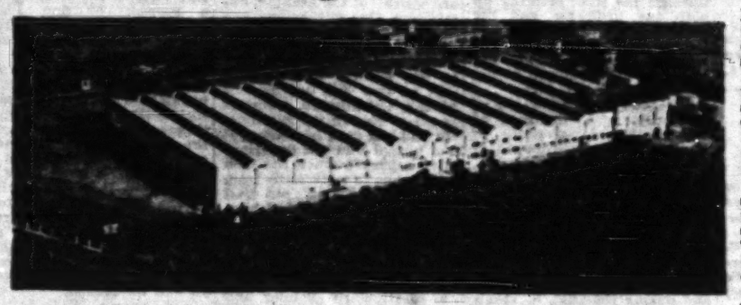
Another factor in Eilat's high prices are cartels officially organized or not. The greengrocers had a cartel which up to the drastic action of the Municipality two weeks ago deliberately kept prices up by forcing non-cooperators out of business.

Insult to Injury

The Ministry of Trade and Industry has now added insult to injury. Instead of taking positive action to control prices in Eilat, it has satisfied itself with nominating a representative who makes occasional reports on prices which have been quoted to him — and then reports back that the prices are satisfactory. This representative, as well as all the other inspectors who occasionally — very occasionally — come to do comparative shopping in Eilat, are too well known to the shopkeepers, and their "moufa" of low prices fail to convince the Eilat housewife. Though the Ministry spokesman claims that action has been taken against profiteering shopkeepers, Eilat's Mayor states that so far not one criminal file has been opened by the Ministry's representative. Even when the Municipality presented him with detailed complaints against specified shopkeepers — for infringing both fair price practices and trading laws, as when both meat and milk products are sold in one vegetable shop, or shoe-polish and hair oil in another — the Ministry has failed to take action.

There is a feeling of annoyance in Eilat about the recent statement put out by the Ministry of Trade and Industry about allegedly "normal" prices in Eilat. Says Eilat's Mayor, Yosef Levi: "If the Ministry cannot do anything about the high prices, let it admit the fact or at least say nothing. But what is the point of denying facts that every Eilat housewife knows? No wonder people are becoming despondent: they realize now that no official action will ever be taken to reduce the high cost of living in Eilat."

Price Policy Hinders Tire Exports



View of Samson Tire Plant.

By DAVID KRIVINE

ISRAEL'S two tire factories, Alliance and Samson, are in the unusual position that their exports are expected to subsidize their local sales. The listed price for their products is approximately the same at home and abroad — but they receive a premium of 35 agora per dollar of added value for their exports. On their domestic sales, however, the Government imposes a purchase tax of 25 per cent, and, in order to drive the point home, this levy is collected from the manufacturer before each tire leaves his plant. An official of Customs and Excise calls it perpetuo in a bonded warehouse within the factory premises.

The car-owner in Israel pays approximately the same price for his Alliance or Samson tire (at IL1.80 to the dollar) as his American counterpart pays for a Goodyear or Firestone product, but the U.S. Government levies only three per cent tax, so that American manufacturers earn some 20 per cent more on their local sales than do the Israel firms. As the American companies sell over 90 per cent of their tires on the internal market, it is plain that the substantially lower world export price gives them little profit and possibly a loss. The Israel firms, for their part, depend for their living on their exports, which amount to 60 per cent of their output — a higher proportion than any of their competitors abroad.

Added value for tire exports is 45 per cent, which means that 65 cents of each dollar earned on an exported tire has been expended by the manufacturer on materials paid for in foreign currency, mainly rubber. Curiously enough, part of these dollar purchases are "imported" from Mr. Rogosin's plant in Ashdod.

Locally Made Rayon

The reasoning is that Ashdod rayon sent to Samson actually goes abroad — as part and parcel of the Samson tire. The Rogosin plant therefore gets the export premium for that portion of the proceeds, and Samson or Alliance may not be credited with it as added value. Formerly, the two Israel tire plants imported their rayon: now they buy it from Rogosin at the same price, and continue to pay it in dollars. The fact remains that the tire factories now buy abroad less than 35 per cent of the tire's components.

Zinc oxide can also be purchased locally, as well as an increasing proportion of machinery and equipment. A proposal is under study in financial circles for setting up a plant that will manufacture artificial rubber out of the by-products of Heletz oil or Zohar gas. Another project involves the local manufacture of carbon black. The stage may soon be reached where three-quarters of all the products and processes involved in making the tires will originate inside the country.

The industry is developing apace. The Samson Company originally planned in 1962 to manufacture 1,800 tons per annum. Now it has attained an output of 3,000 tons, which will rise by the middle of next year to 4,200 tons. Alliance is up to 7,500 tons and expanding further. These increases must find their outlet overseas, for the domestic market, which now consumes about 4,000 tons, can only increase its purchases by some five per cent a year.

Marginal Markets

Yet the export market is not easy to penetrate. There are many competitors — including such famous European firms as Dunlop, Michelin, Pirelli — and the world price has tightened, although the cost of raw rubber has risen in the last two years from 19d to 34d a lb. Actual export prices are on the average 12 per cent below the official listed prices, so that in practice the local market gives a better return today than sales overseas. Still, Israel's exporters have managed to hold their own in Yugoslavia, Turkey, Greece and also in the new African markets such as Ghana, Liberia and Ethiopia. Prices in Poland are too low, nor is the Scandinavian market profitable; and it does not seem worthwhile, as things stand, to develop Far Eastern markets such as Thailand. Although the output of the Israel firms increased since the year of peak profits in 1958-9, profits have fallen as a proportion of turnover, and in the first half of 1960 exports were down slightly by $150,000 on the corresponding period in 1959. It would appear that tire exporters are reaching marginal markets, and are feeling the limits of their resources.

They continue to pay dividends however, and put aside each year the requisite sum into the depreciation fund. Where, then, does the shoe pinch? The shortcomings lies in the companies' failure to build up a reserve fund against a rainy day. As long as they can work on three shifts and costs do not rise any further nor prices decline, all is still well. But can two firms of such size, saddled with such heavy obligations, afford to but nothing aside now that business is still good and conditions favourable?

Local Pricing Problems

The companies have cause for some resentment. They export the bulk of their output under keenly competitive conditions, yet what they get on the Israel market is Government-controlled at less than the price secured by their big foreign competitors in their own home countries. Alliance and Samson therefore made the Government a proposition a year ago that is unusual in this country: to sell their product in Israel at prices prevailing in Western Europe, whatever they may be in the future. These prices today are lower than in America, but would involve an increase of 10-15 per cent in the Israel price level.

The offer was turned down. In fact the Government has a special approach to this kind of problem. Price rises, it says, are in general undesirable because they are cumulative. The tire companies make a reasonable profit — let them not worry about bad times, the Treasury says, and it holds all the necessary reserves, in the form of potential export premiums. When the tire companies tackled the West African market, they benefited from a general increase in the premium on all Israel exports to that part of the world, from 35 agora to IL1.20 per dollar of added value (now reduced to IL1). The two manufacturers have learnt the trick, and in order to penetrate the Far Eastern market they have already put in for an extension of that same bonus premium for exports to Thailand.

Equalisation Funds

Such dependence on crying out for premiums as soon as bad times arrive fosters irresponsibility and saddles the Government with the gigantic task of deciding where to cease underpinning firms that are moving into the red. A business ought to depend on its own earnings for its reserves. The principle of self-sufficiency lies at the root of all sound business, whether Government or private. A firm can plan, manoeuvre, take risks, make a daring bid — if it is using its own money, win or lose. It cannot act freely, and is in danger of becoming either over-conservative or excessively bold, if it is staking money that, in time of need, it might or might not receive as a bonus from a Government department whose policies are influenced by a multitude of considerations that are quite beyond the firm's reckoning.

A compromise has been achieved. The Government will levy an additional tax of 6¼ per cent (a report by the Treasury's own Controller of Prices recommended a 15 per cent increase and the whole matter is to be reconsidered next year). This, however, will not go to the manufacturers, but to a government equalization fund. If rubber prices continue to rise, the tire firms will get some aid for their rubber purchases from this fund; as long as they do not, the money will remain with the Treasury.

The equalization fund forms the beginning of a reserve, and it is clear that in the present inflationary situation, the Government is reluctant to allow business undertakings to draw off excessive profits. If, however, prices were to be raised by 12 per cent instead of 6¼ per cent, half the money going to the manufacturers and half to the Government, the whole increase could then be used to launch a Rubber Reserve Corporation, owned jointly by the manufacturers and the Government. The Corporation would buy raw rubber and build up a stock, for sale to local manufacturers at pre-determined prices.

The acquisition of such a stock would cushion the market against price fluctuations overseas. Had several months' supply been purchased in this way before the rubber prices rose, an important saving would have been effected. Rubber is in any case a strategic material that is worth storing, and some of the foreign currency lying in the Bank of Israel's reserves could be just as usefully employed in this type of investment as in acquiring foreign securities. It is true that securities are gilt-edged, but the risk involved in such an operation would be balanced against the results: limiting the profits of two of Israel's most venturesome and successful industrial enterprises without limiting their freedom of action.

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A Question of Colour in South Africa

By H. M. Daleski

THE EVIDENCE OF LOVE by Dan Jacobson. Weidenfeld and Nicholson. London. 256 pp. 18s.

MR. Jacobson's latest novel has appeared at an opportune moment. Dealing as it does with the question of racial discrimination in South Africa, it provides a background not only to the bitterness which exploded into anger in that country earlier this year but, by implication, to the troubled tensions in the Congo today. The scene may change but the problem is the same, and indeed, in the opening pages of the book, the problem is explicitly related to the Jewish catastrophe in Hitler's Europe. Mr. Jacobson, however, is an artist, not a propagandist, and his novel must be judged by the extent to which he is able to translate political facts into human terms. We all think that we know the facts; it is the novelist's privilege and penalty to make us feel them.

"The Evidence of Love" is a sort of latter-day "Great Expectations," with the temptations of whiteness substituted for those of wealth. The hero, Kenneth Makeer, is born in wedlock but he is nevertheless a bastard in the land of his birth. He is a Cape Coloured; that is to say, he is a member of a special group in South Africa's multi-racial population, a group that originally came into being as a result of the illicit unions of white and black but which now has its own separate existence and identity. Kenneth, unlike his brother, is light-skinned, so light in fact that he can be taken for a white man. Despite the lightness of his skin, however, he is subject to the discriminatory laws by which "non-Europeans" are kept in their place, and he grows up to a resigned but hostile acceptance of his lot in life.

Great Expectations

When Kenneth is a young man the course of his life is radically changed by the Magwitch-like intervention of Miss Bentwisch, who suddenly provides him with great expectations. Like Magwitch, this wealthy old lady is ostensibly concerned only with an act of benefaction, but she is as subtly corrupt in seeking a satisfaction of self. She furnishes Kenneth with the money for an education, and soothes his fear that he will inevitably drift away from his father and brother by persuading him that he will use his knowledge to struggle for the liberty of all the oppressed peoples in South Africa. After he has matriculated she sends him to England, where he becomes a student in the Inns of Court School of Law at the Middle Temple.

For Kenneth, England is the serpent in the garden of his freedom. Accepted everywhere as a white South African, he is overwhelmed by the dignity of being merely a man. When he falls in love with Isabel Last, a South African girl, the temptation not to tell the truth about himself is too great to be resisted, even though she is a "liberal." Kenneth's dishonesty leads to a break in their relationship, but in the end they marry and, asserting their right to love, they defiantly return to South Africa. On arrival they are arrested under the Immorality Act, in terms of which it is a crime for a man and woman of different race to co-habit. They are tried and sentenced to six months' imprisonment, with hard labour, and their fate suggests the hopeless predicament of the country in which they are not allowed to live and love.

Simplification of Issues

Mr. Jacobson's plot, therefore, by reducing the many-sided facts of racial conflict in South Africa to the stark issue of love between a man and a woman, gives the book a bold and clear outline, but it confines it too snugly within the predetermined limits. It is, of course, the writer's business whether he chooses to work with fine brush strokes on a small piece of ivory, but it is the reader's job to complain if the process results in simplification. And this, it seems to *me*, is what is fundamentally wrong with Mr. Jacobson's conception. The strength of the simplification is that it makes the Immorality Act appear palpably wrong-headed, and that, by quietly demolishing the tenets on which that Act is based, it undermines the more widely inclusive theory of *apartheid*, but the weaknesses of the book manifest themselves in its evasions.

It is not merely that mixed marriage is a white South African fear rather than a Coloured or African ambition, and that consequently the question is given an emphasis disproportionate to the harsh or realities of life in South Africa; it is that by choosing to write of a light-skinned Coloured man Mr. Jacobson makes his task too easy. Would the issues appear quite so clear-cut, one cannot help wondering, if the book treated of a love affair between Isabel and Kenneth's darker brother, or between *her* and an African? And the fact that Isabel falls in love with Kenneth without knowing that he is a Coloured is itself almost a deception. It is true that in the end she stands by him even when she knows who he is, but this sort of presentment simply avoids the difficulties that would be inherent in a relationship in which colour prejudice were not initially overcome by the expedient of cloaking the Coloured or African man in a respectably white skin.

It might be objected that, after all, these are extra-critical complaints, the sort of criticism that might be levelled at a political tract and not at a work of art which should be taken on its own terms. In fact, however, I think the weaknesses referred to reveal themselves, covertly, in the texture of the book. The rather thin insubstantiality of Kenneth Makeer, for instance, is, I believe, due to Mr. Jacobson's compromise with reality. Kenneth is so much like a white man that he ceases to be distinctively coloured.

Distinctive Aura

I am not for a moment suggesting that white and black and coloured in South Africa are radically different species; I am suggesting that each has his own distinctive aura, much as a *goluh* Jew is like and yet different from the peoples among whom he lives. It is this sort of uniqueness that Kenneth lacks, the substratum of an individual coloured consciousness. And the technical confusion of method is symptomatic of Mr. Jacobson's dilemma here. He begins the book by making use of a first person narrator presumably in order to keep a requisite distance between himself and Kenneth, but after a while the narrator is arbitrarily abandoned and the author's identification with his character is complete. This makes for an admirably sympathetic understanding of Kenneth Makeer, but Kenneth tends to be more Dan Jacobson than himself.

"The Evidence of Love," despite these qualifications, is still one of the best novels to come out of South Africa, though my own favourite remains Nadine Gordimer's "The Lying Days." It is perhaps significant that of South African writers it is young Jews who have proved most responsive to racial conflict, but we will have to wait for an African or Coloured author with the ability of a Mr. Jacobson, with the force and manifold advantages of a similar bare, taut precision of language, to tell the story from the inside.

The Aron Kodesh of the Admor of Rohatz, who is pictured above it—from the Hassidic Exhibition at Beit Hansefer, Tel Aviv, marking the two hundredth anniversary of the death of the Baal Shem Tov.

An Unparalleled Fraternity

THE GONCOURT BROTHERS by André Billy. André Deutsch. London.

By Harold Nicolson

MONSIEUR André Billy is one of the outstanding biographers of modern times. His two massive volumes on Sainte-Beuve are models of scholarship, research and sympathy. His life of Diderot is one of the most delightful books that *I* have ever read. He is a member of the Académie Goncourt and associated with the "Figaro Littéraire."

Messrs. André Deutsch have now published an English edition of Billy's "The Goncourt Brothers" translated by Margaret Shaw. The original French edition deals in detail and at length with many minor literary characters. Messrs. Deutsch are wise in having cut down Billy's 500 pages to 238.

M. Billy was faced with a delicate task. As a member of the Académie Goncourt he felt a pious duty towards its founder and benefactor. As a man of great intellectual integrity he was bound to admit that, from the literary point of view, the Goncourt Brothers never justified their own self-esteem. And as a very human person he was unable to pretend that Edmond and Jules de Goncourt possessed attractive characters. For the most part, therefore, he confines himself to a statement of fact and leaves it to the reader to draw his own conclusions.

Fused Identities

Edmond was eight years older than Jules. They were orphaned early, and he filled the part of father, mother, sister and uncle to the younger man. Edmond possessed a Teutonic temperament, being formal, stiff and taciturn; Jules was a true Latin, gay, impulsive and whimsical. The character of each complemented that of the other and the two temperaments fused into a remarkable identity, into what Edmond called "our phenomenal duality." "Never," he wrote, "have souls so similar been put into two bodies." It was in truth an unparalleled fraternity. At the age of 20 Jules contracted the pox in a Havre brothel and 20 years later he died in a condition of drivelling lunacy. As a shattered and wo-begone widower, Edmond survived him for 26 years.

Ivory Tower

The two brothers always maintained the pose that they were too aristocratic and distinguished to pay the slightest regard to worldly success. They despised Bohemia, politics, the bourgeois world, journalism, and the "base realities of life." They determined to retreat into an ivory tower of their own construction. "They had discovered," writes André Billy, "their own purpose in life and this lay, neither in the love of women nor in that of humanity, but in the beauty of art and in the truth of human nature as conceived by intelligent, refined and disillusioned minds."

Such claims seem to us unconvincing. The Goncourts were in fact of middle-class origin and only indirectly connected with the aristocracy. So far from being indifferent to success, they were tortured with "insatiable, festering literary ambition." So far from being aloof from the literary rivalries of the age, they suffered atrociously from the success of others. So far from despising journalists, they spent hours of every day driving round Paris and touting for favourable reviews. Their attitude towards women was physical and degrading; their attitude towards their friends was treacherous and malignant. "Love that springs, from the heart," writes André Billy, "was foreign to their natures." It is not to be wondered at that they became resentful, unpopular, unhappy and permanently bored.

They believed, or at least they persistently asserted, that they had made three great contributions to French culture. They had revived an interest in the eighteenth century and had created a taste for anecdotal history. But few people will agree that their "Portraits Intimes du XVIIIe siècle" can compare in scholarship or charm with the studies of the same theme written by Sainte-Beuve. They proclaimed that it was they, rather than Zola, who had dealt the final blow to romanticism and had introduced realism or naturalism, into the French novel. But who today can claim to have read with pleasure either "Germinie Lacerteux" or "Henriette Maréchal"? They boasted that their passion for collecting had revealed to French intellectuals the significance of Oriental art. I have seen some of the relics of their famous collection and was appalled by these revelations of their knowledge and taste. They appear to have culled a mass of Japanese trash, such as those horrid little ivor; objects known as netsukes, from the junk shops of Yokohama and Kobe. If their discoveries in this field were in fact a contribution to French culture, then it was an unfortunate contribution.

Famed Journal

They boasted of possessing "an intuitive sense as readers of character from outward appearance, which enables us to uncover personalities at first glance." But was their intuition so penetrating when it led them to dismiss Baudelaire as "an exasperated type of Prud-homme," and to contend that with Manet "came the death of painting in oils"?

The fame of the Goncourt brothers will be based on the Journal which they kept jointly from 1851 to 1896 and which throws a lurid light on the literary heroes of their age. "They liked," admits the loyal André Billy, "to be hideously foul and gloomy, sharing the taste of the writers of their day for the horrible, the repulsive and atrocious side of human nature and society." Renan, who with most of his colleagues was maligned by these two sneak guests, denounced their malice as "the senile drivel of dolts." Many of their most venomous and treacherous comments were erased from the original edition, but the whole nasty text will before long be revealed. It will reveal their malice, their envenomed jealousy, and their disgraceful disloyalty to even their closest and oldest friends.

Nobody who is interested in French literature can afford to ignore André Billy's masterly biography. Apart from the picture it gives us of Parisian literary society in the second half of the nineteenth century, it furnishes an admirable warning of the melancholy introduced even in clever men by the habit of cynicism.

(COPYRIGHT)

Murder Most Foul

THE MURDER AND THE TRIAL by Edgar Lustgarten. Odham's Press, London. 213 pp. 18s.

By Paula Arnold

THIS is a most fascinating book — not because it is about murder, but in spite of it. The 12 famous cases described are in the main horrible, not in the least interesting acts of violence — and in at least two of them, ending in acquittal, the real murderer has not been found. What keeps you spellbound is the way Mr. Lustgarten takes you through the trial, pointing up both the brilliance and the shortcomings of counsels and judge, interpolating the law relevant, probing into the minds of all concerned — not least those of the jury.

A masterpiece quite out of the ordinary is the case of Robert Wood, accused of murdering a prostitute whom he had undoubtedly known. Wood was a young artist, given an excellent reference by his employer. He seemed to have no motive for the murder and his personality was rather too refined for such an act. Yet he had done two things, before and during the trial, to weigh the scale against himself.

First he had woven a tissue of lies and involved his mistress in them, persuading her to give him an alibi. The lies were proved as such. Secondly he played into the hands of the Crown by making a very bad impression when called into the box, never giving clear-cut answers, rolling his eyes, in short, making a spectacle of himself. Yet his counsel, Marshall Hall, got him off — perhaps helped a little by the intemperate and clearly hostile behaviour of the judge, which must have influenced the jury in the accused's favour.

The way Marshall Hall, without bullying, with the greatest restraint towards the impossible judge, got the truth out of the witnesses, and the way Mr. Lustgarten interprets his achievement, are worthy of the greatest admiration. One wishes one had heard that great counsel just once. Here is one incident: Wood was gravely imperilled by one witness who claimed that he saw him coming out of the unfortunate woman's house at five in the morning. He had not seen his face, but had picked him out unerringly at a parade when the men were made to walk away from him. Hall brought out that the witness contradicted himself in his description. Among other things, he had described the man he had seen as "broadshouldered." Hall made the accused stand up — he was particularly slender and narrow-shouldered. "He has broader shoulders than I have," the witness offered as a last throw. To which Hall instantly replied: "Would you call a bluebottle an elephant because it is bigger than a fly?"

Local Lesson

I should like to draw attention to one of the cases because it is relevant to a controversy that has been going on in Israel as regards horse-racing. On the day this is written (August 10) a letter appeared in these pages in favour of "proper, well-organized Government-controlled horse-racing... without betting." I don't think the proposals which have so far been made for a race-track envisage racing without betting — certainly such a one would not be a tourist-attraction.

Here is what Mr. Lustgarten has to say about the atmosphere engendered by gambling on races, apropos of a murder of one Jewish bookie by another: "Race gangs? — Organised bands of ruffians ready to carve and slash and stab for the privilege of levying toll on the bookmakers? Men who make their living by violence or the threat of violence practised on the vulnerable betting industry? De such things exist except in novels or in films? — Impossible, they like to think in the dormitory suburbs... in decent working homes... in glossy clubs. Every now and then, though, all get a rude reminder that *in racing there is perpetually present an evil undersmell.*"

And Mr. Lustgarten proceeds to tell of two very similar cases of murder in racing circles, one (Spot and Dimes) taking place in 1955, another (Blitz and Salomon) in 1924.

The advocates of racing for this country would do well to read carefully the story of Barney Blitz — it takes only three pages in Mr. Lustgarten's valuable and thought-provoking book.

THREE LOVES

By ARIE BET-OR

DANTE CALLED YOU BEATRICE, by Paul Potts. Eyre & Spottiswoode, London. 224 pp. 21s.

PAUL Potts has had three great loves in his life. Two of them were women and the third is Jerusalem. Unhappily none of these has been fully requited, although Jerusalem and the Jewish People have succeeded in giving him far more happiness than did either of the two ladies whose hand he failed to win.

This weird book — which is loosely classified as autobiography — attempts to chart Mr. Potts' emotions. In the process we manage to learn a few essential details about his childhood and youth, spent shuttling between England and Canada, and a lot more about his numerous enthusiasms. The principal of these are poetry and the support of the oppressed.

It is by far the frankest and most self-critical piece of auto-biographical writing this reviewer has ever encountered. But then Mr. Potts is an extremely honest person. He decided his poetry was written to be read and when he found no publisher prepared to print it, he spent on it what savings he had. Instead of financing a slim volume, as do so many would-be poets, he printed broadsheets, which he himself distributed at May Day rallies and other workers' gatherings.

Deep Sincerity

Although Mr. Potts glosses over the details of how he came to be so attached to the Jews, there can be no doubt about his sincerity. Feeling this was the best way to help their cause against Hitler, he volunteered for a tough Commando Unit during the Second World War. Then when the Jews themselves took up arms to fight for Israel in 1948, he hurried to this country to join them.

But the reader looking for a gentile's impression of the War of Liberation had better look elsewhere. This, as I have said, is the emotional background to the author's loves. It is perhaps best summed up in a chapter entitled "A Journey to Jerusalem."

One afternoon during that year in Israel, as I walked into the presence of the President of the Republic (of Israel), who as I entered his study stood up to welcome and to greet me; thank me for coming, this together with the afternoon when I stood asking a tall girl to marry me, was the greatest moment of my life... This in a way was the greatest republic on earth. History had been waiting for it; for over two thousand years. Hitler was dead, the gas chambers destroyed, and some Jews were happy and safe in Jerusalem... You can telephone Judea, and send a wire to Nazareth. If Christ were born today he would have an Israeli passport...

Literary Friends

As a kind of bonus for the reader who has persevered and listened to his sometimes embarrassing, often repetitive soul-searching and self-flagellation ("Although the thing I wanted most to be was a poet, I am not a good poet;" "I lack sex appeal, that is why the women I loved could not love me;" etc.) Mr. Potts also devotes a couple of frank chapters to his friends and close acquaintances. These include George Orwell, Ignazio Silone, Dylan Thomas and surprisingly, the South African right-wing poet, Roy Campbell.

Unfortunately "Dante Called You Beatrice" is not the great book its author wanted to write, but by any standards it is a most original and interesting work.

Round the Bookshops

Hebrew . . .

LIFE under the Pharaohs was harsh and cruel not only for the Israelite slaves but for most Egyptians as well. This emerges in a book for children (about 10-12 range) depicting a day in the life of an Egyptian boy of aristocratic background: **Seti, Ha-na'ar Migdol haNilus** (The Boy from the Shores of the Nile), by Militia Mathie, Amihai, Tel Aviv, translated by S. Yoram, illustrated, 126 pp. IL2.75). The book has interesting comments on family relationships, teaching methods, and contains many interesting facts about the ancient Egyptians' grasp of the rudiments of astronomy, mathematics and the arts of war.

Seti also discovers the more sordid side of living conditions among labourers, artisans and slaves, and towards the close of the story he decides to dedicate himself to their welfare.

The story's interest is a little marred by highflown style and over-ambitious translation. Still, if it were not considered sacrilegious I would say this is a good supplement for schoolchildren to the Book of Exodus.

* * *

A BOOK of riddles ranging from the absurd through the difficult to the near-insoluble should be a good match for those little geniuses knowing the answers to all the questions Shmulik Rosen can think of. You have to be an erudite youngster indeed to solve the riddles in **Sefer Hahida veHahidud** by Shai Ronai (Kiryat Sefer, Jerusalem, 236 pp., illustrated).

For the sake of comic relief there are also a few "funny" riddles of the kind of "Why does one buy new shoes?" (Answer: "Because you can't get them for nothing.")

A good thing the answers are all there at the end.

* * *

A NUMBER of our wild animals, birds, reptiles and insects are portrayed in **Pegishot 'im Ba'alei-Hayim** (Encounters with Animals, by Dov Halevy, Sifriyat Poalim, 184 pp., illustrated with photographs). In brief sketches the author, a member of Sha'ar Hagolan, records encounters with animals he or the kibbutz children discovered in and around their settlement and on hikes.

Animal behaviour and habits, their ways of hunting and catching prey, various modes of disguise and defence, are described. The author's declared intention is to whet the reader's appetite (especially that of the youthful reader) to search and see for himself. He would succeed but for his not very attractive presentation of attractive subject-matter. In spite of an attempt at animation, the writer's style is dry in a school-teacherish manner, artificial in places and it lacks the suspense and fascination of a Disney.

M.A.

. . . and English

THE story of Napoleon's Russian campaign constitutes one of the most intriguing episodes in history. Among those who participated in that expedition was the soldier-diplomat Armand de Caulaincourt, first Duke of Vicenza. Caulaincourt had been Napoleon's ambassador to Moscow and was now Master of the Horse. At the outset of the campaign Napoleon's attitude to Caulaincourt was cool because he suspected him of partiality towards the Czar, Alexander. In the course of time, however Caulaincourt became one of Napoleon's closest confidants as the Emperor realized that the lack of enthusiasm with which he had approached the Russian adventure resulted essentially from a justified assessment of the situation. It was Caulaincourt who accompanied Napoleon on his secret journey across Europe back to France, and during their travels Napoleon unburdened himself not only on the subject of the Russian campaign but also on a host of political and other topics.

Fortunately Caulaincourt spent his leisure moments during this entire period in keeping a record of events and conversations. The manuscript of these vivid memoirs was discovered in 1933. Now available as a paperback — **With Napoleon in Russia** (Universal Library; IL3.96) — this major historical source, excellently annotated, constitutes absorbing reading. It value is enhanced by the striking parallel of our own day. "I have come," said Napoleon, "to finish off, once and for all, the Colossus of Northern Barbarism. The sword is drawn. They must be thrust back into their snow and ice so that they will not be able to interfere with civilized Europe."

* * *

IN **The Americans** (Grey Arrow, IL1.23), Geoffrey Gorer, a psychoanalytically oriented anthropologist, draws a character sketch of the American people that rests on a mixture of some far-fetched Freudian hypotheses and personal contact with the "natives" over a period of years.

Americans reject authority as their revolutionary forefathers did (Freud's primal scene) and as every immigrant child does to his own father — it follows that Americans are suspicious of politicians and regard government as a necessary evil. The mother plays the dominant role in the home and is the primary source of love and food as well as the major moral influence — it follows that all the niceties of masculine behaviour are regarded as concessions to feminine demands and are sloughed off with relief and guilt in stylized occasions such as the poker game, hunting trip, convention and class reunion.

The American child raised on a rigid feeding schedule experiences hunger and the exaggerated importance of the breast, so he makes sure that he will never go hungry by a single-minded pursuit of the dollar, by consuming a lot of milk and attaching the greatest erotic curiosity to the cleft of the heroine's bosom. If we ever find out which of Mr. Gorer's observations are scientifically valid, we shall gain a much better insight into the American character which in this book appears as a very frail thing indeed.

* * *

THE influence of the Fabian Society on Socialist thought and on the growth of the Welfare State in Britain cannot be over-estimated, which gives considerable importance to any detailed history of the movement. Anne Freemantle has set out to give the full story, in **This Little Band of Prophets: The British Fabians** (Mentor, 320 pp. IL1.80) with the unfortunate result that the pages of the book are so crowded with facts, people and anecdotes that one tends to lose sight of the general picture. This book is the wrong length; if it had been a third of its present size, there would have been a chance to select the more important items and build some sort of consistent picture; three times as long, and there would be room to set about writing a fully-documented definitive history. As it is, it tends to be rather gossipy and tantalising, but worth reading by anyone interested in the development of Socialism or in the modern history of Great Britain.

B.J.S.

The Talmud in Hebrew

TALMUD BAVLI, TRACTATE BABA MEZIA, with Hebrew Translation and New Commentary [illegible]. Translated and explained by Moshe Nahum Zobel and Hayim Salman Dimitrovsky. Edited by B. Z. Melamed. Dvir and Mosada, Jerusalem. 232 pp.

A WELCOME addition to the Hebrew translations of "Baba Kama" and "Baba Batra" (reviewed on this page on February 28, 1960) is the present volume of the "Middle Gate," completing the "Gate" volumes of the most popular Order of the Talmud — "Nezikin." The undertaking of a Hebrew translation and commentary of the Babylonian Talmud, begun under the editorship of the late Professor J. N. Epstein more than a decade ago, is indeed one of the great scholarly achievements of our day. As more volumes of the complete Hebrew translation of the Talmud begin to come off the press now in increasing frequency, the impact on Hebrew letters and a growing familiarity with the classic Jewish sources even on the part of the secular population will prove tremendous.

Technical Aids

This volume in many respects is an improvement even upon the previous two. The scope of the commentary has been widened, new aids have been adopted to make the task of the reader even easier, and sections which are not an integral part of the Talmud, but derive from the post-Talmudic Saborean period, have been especially marked off by small print.

As previously, the popular Vilna (Rom) edition of the Talmud has been taken for the basic text, except that obvious grammatical errors and the like have been corrected. Rashi's commentary serves as the basis for the new Hebrew commentary, but here, too, there is a gain in that much is taken, where felt necessary, from the Tosaphists, the Geonim, and other early commentators.

A.G.

Thoughts Alone Do Not Make Theatre

THE PROFESSOR AND HIS SISTER, a play in four acts by Leon Bernstein. Lincolns-Prager, London. 63 pp. $2.

INTERESTING thoughts abound in this play, which was written by an Israeli and is set in and around the Hebrew University. It tries to explore the relationship between the settled population and those who came from the concentration camps, as well as the policeman's place in our society.

But in a play thoughts are not enough. Mr. Bernstein's characters do not talk, they make speeches. They share a common lack of personality — resembling more than anything a team of tailor's dummies dropped into a pattern of situations. There is no light and shade; beneath their grease-paint exteriors all, including the black sheep, are pure, driven snow.

The author also seems to lack the required knowledge of stagecraft. More than ten elaborate changes of scene and five different stage sets are required. He asks his actors to perform impossible tasks. They are suddenly called on to look twenty years younger or older and at one point one of the characters is told by the stage directions to sit with his head in his hands and to see a vision "before his spiritual eye!"

"The Professor and his Sister" does not appear to have been performed. Under the circumstances this is hardly surprisingly.

A.E.

Anthroposophy

KEITZAD KONIM DA'AT HA-OLAMOT HA'ELYONIM [illegible] (How to Gain a Knowledge of the Upper World) by Rudolf Steiner. Rashbani, Jerusalem.

THE doctrine of anthroposophy holds that a part of the human personality retains its identity after death and continues its development. Rudolf Steiner, founder and major exponent of this doctrine, was first known as editor of Goethe's treatises on botany and anatomy.

Steiner maintained that we can learn about only a small part of reality by the usual scientific methods, and hence urged the development of a "cosmic" consciousness. He became a member of the theosophical society, but owing to differences with Madam Blavatsky, its founder, and with Mrs. Annie Besant, the society's President in England, he broke away and started his own society.

Anthroposophy retained the belief in the transmigration of souls according to the "law of Karma." This doctrine remained closer to Jewish-Christian tradition than theosophy, but Steiner failed in his attempts at a synthesis of Eastern and Western religions.

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A.E.

In the Lending Libraries

CLOSED CIRCUIT by W. Haggard. Cassell, London. 196 pp.

TWO years ago Mr. Haggard wrote an original super-thriller with the foreign office as background, "Slow Burner." The book under review has the same scene, but this time Mr. Haggard reminds me forcibly of a writer I am not fond of, Mr. Ian Fleming. Luckily, there is no James Bond in "Closed Circuit," and where Mr. Fleming usually has no story, but only violence, Mr. Haggard has quite a plot, having to do with double-crossing diplomats both English and South American. But the style is the same snobbishly facetious one, and it grates on your nerves. However, you can class the book as a sophisticated thriller and recommend it as such, with reservations.

PAULA ARNOLD

Stamp of the Week

60-Heller violet and blue stamps was issued by Czechoslovakia to mark the opening in Bratislava of the World Aerobatics Championships on August 28.

The week before, Czechoslovakia issued a series of commemorative stamps marking anniversaries of noted thinkers and artists. The set consists of the following stamps: 10 hellers—Yiktorik Kivrol of Vesdriy, Renaissance humanist, born 500 years ago; 20 hellers — the writer, Karel Czech-Chod born 100 years ago; 30 hellers—Hana Kvapilova, noted Czech actress, born 100 years ago; 40 hellers — the composer Oskar Nedbal (1874-1930); 60 hellers—the composer Oskar Beryel (1879-1938).

Publications Received

Old-New Land by Theodor Herzl. Translated from the original German with revised notes by Dalia Levenschn and a new preface by Emanuel Neumann. Bloch, New York. 256 pp. $3.75.

Yamim Veleilot Beisirun [illegible] (Days and Nights in Latrun. A prisoner's diary) by Reuven Zacharia. Kiryat Sepher, Jerusalem. 174 pp.

Diaim, Jewish History and Literature, World Zionist Organization Department for Torah Education and Culture in the Diaspora, Jerusalem. 370 pp.

Doctor Required

for mainly First Aid duties on road construction project in Iran. Work will be mainly with Israel Company. Single status, salary $840 per month. Contract for two years. Details from Dr. J. P. Flamank, P.O.B. 1432, Tehran, Iran.

Due to appear soon

May This House Be Safe From Tigers

by

ALEXANDER KING

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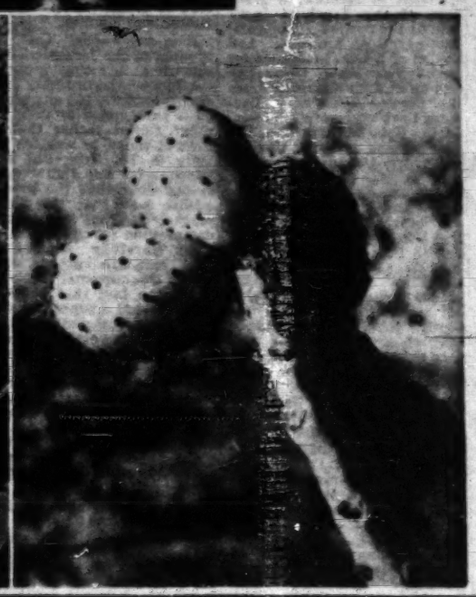
SABRA SEASON

Perhaps most characteristic of local fruits, though likely to be of inconsequential economic import, is the luscious Sabra, protected by its well-armed and thorn-laden exterior. Boy at bottom left handles most favoured harvesting equipment — a tin can nailed to a stick, properly chilled. The Sabra can't be surpassed for refreshment on a hot day. For the connoisseur and more fastidious Israeli, Tinned Sabras are available too.
(Israel Bond Photos by Hadi)



Composition, Character, and Social Realism

Peter Merom

PETER Merom's photographs, "Forms in Nature," conform to the title. Using a Leica, he explores the possibilities of natural forms in relation to their surroundings and strictly within those limits; a dead tree trunk may suggest a horse's head, but in general he avoids the fanciful, keeping close to the actuality and trusting to the technique of his Art. Tractorlike marks across the sand end in a beetle which, obscured by its shadow, momentarily recalls an ox seen from an elevation — but it is nevertheless a beetle. Reeds become calligraphic studies against the sky while remaining reeds. In fact, Merom slips when he exceed ambition in perceiving the abstract possibilities of dots and lines.

The central motif may be thrust back to produce loneliness. A large expanse of water lies before a solitary rock and the rising choppiness of the sea heightens the effect. Elsewhere the sun, disappearing into the waves, looks awfully small away on a distant horizon. Thistles appear to have been shot against the light but still the leaves of those in the foreground possess the transparency of cobwebs.

Balance in Nature

His composition is very good indeed. The lines of grass on the dunes are offset by imprints in the sand. The exaggerated size of a boulder in the foreground of the seashore is balanced by the background mountains. The more solid yet tapering silhouettes of cormorants balance the tenous lines of the rushes. A gossamer winged insect becomes even more ethereal through the white bough on which it stands. The shadows cast by the hills, the mist cutting off the base of mountains, the results of soil erosion, even the repaired patches on a road are all grist to this photographer's mill.

Micah Avni

From Micah Avni's Exhibition of Photographs, "Market Day in Beersheba," at Mishkan Leomanut, Ein Harod.

MICAH Avni's photographs, "Market Day in Beersheba," at the same Museum, deal with the pulsating life and the various types seen there — the bargaining of the old-clothes seller; the look on tourist faces, keen and suspicious or indulgently smiling; the Beduin with their children and camels; the endless chaffering over goods; the distant expression on a temporarily unoccupied vendor's features.

His composition is able. Note how the line of a woman's disengaged arm completes the contour of the child she is holding in the other. Avni, however, sometimes places his subjects too deep in the shade with a consequent danger to clarity, and that is perhaps why I was most impressed with the picture of an old man (his old folk and Beduin are usually well caught) walking down the street in earnest solitude while the crowd moves equally intently in the darker background.

This photographer rightly assigns great importance to hands which, in the present instance, as may be gathered from the theme of market day, are gnarled. I would point out, however, a couple of women who appear in two pictures. The first has the hands of a toiler, the other, judged from her face, must have once been accustomed to an easier life and accordingly the fingers are whiter, more accentuated in length and the hands podgy.

Avni, who employs a Rollei with 6x6 negatives, is clearly an expert future photographer of human character. One gets an impression of different strands, artistic and technical, which are on the way to consolidation in unity. Since, at times, he shows a quietly witty approach to his subjects, it is, I think, from the development of the personal angle, character analysis properly expressed, that this unity should eventually come.

U.S. Jewish Artists

THE selection of oils and sculpture by American Jewish artists, donated by American friends of the Mishkan Leomanut, is all realistic with the exception of Gottlieb's abstract "Study" in blue. Even this statement can be qualified by further excepting Bann's "Still Life," Maniwitz's Impressionist "Summer in the Catskills," Levitt's Impressionist "After Rain" (good if derivative), and Lorne's "River in the Valley" (good), and then stressing the literary trend of the remainder.

The subject is important, at times almost exceeding the artistic element. You encounter, however, the strong composition of Kisch's "Black Gold" (note the significance of the title; why not just "Entrance to a Coal Mine"?), the mild Cubism of Blumberg and Schwartzberg, the Chagallesque of Mangor's "Bride," the straight portraits of the three Soyers and the genre manner of Garland's "Tailors." Many of these artists may owe something to Weber, represented by "The Poor." Or it may just be that Expressionism naturally lends itself to the partly satirical, the spirit of Grupper's "Behind the Curtain," Bernstein's "Fishing Port" and Gordon's "Riot."

Take these tendencies remembering the literary bent, and you eventually verge on a species of social realism (Abramowitz's "Night Scene in New York," Kelly's "Fish Market at Night," Mintz's "South Green, Chicago" and Young's "End of Michigan Avenue, Chicago"). The best of these paintings for impressive aesthetic form and subject content is William Meyerowitz's "Fishermen's Booty." It is interesting that the general impression taken away from this selection is one of low tones. In any event here is an entirely different, more emotional American trend from either the Action Painters or the astringency of other American realists.

There are only a few pieces of sculpture but they are well chosen and each one can stand by itself. The social realism crops up again in Goodelman's bronze "Miner." Another bronze, "Child on Bicycle," comes from Zerach, a very powerful combination of forms. Harakavy's "Polish Jew" is a well-featured head and Gross has another of a young woman in pine wood.

H.

At Haifa Biennale:

Aesthetics Outweigh Social Content

THE first Young Painters Biennale at the Haifa Municipal Museum reveals a very high standard of work which, however, in spirit is quite different from the "Under Thirty" (the present show reaches the age of 32) exhibition of two years ago. Then we were confronted with a predominant realism expressing an intellectual malaise, a sense of frustration perhaps related to the growing influence of urban life. Of course, in 1958, a wider range of artists was represented and I still believe that, if the number had been larger today, the diversified appearances of realism (which allow for the personal manipulation of the raw material as much as the abstract) would have been more pronounced. In the 1960 exhibition the selection is neatly balanced between the claims of the opposing schools, while the accent is on careful, well-composed execution, thus producing the atmosphere of talent. Paint is applied cleanly and smoothly (it is interesting just to study the individual handling of the paint); forms are expressed without doubt as to the artist's intention.

Take some painters who also participated in 1958. Amos Yeskiel has become the proper Israel landscape Expressionist (his nearest fellows, and far removed at that, are Agmon whose "Jewish Wedding" falls under the influence of Ensor, and Bacon's "Figures"—I preferred No. 29). Asuz, still painting boats, has turned from large outspoken canvases for smaller pieces, moonlight effects in black and light grey. Bar-El, in 1958 one of the chief exponents of malaise, now experiments in the use of mixed materials on wood ("Aqueduct", 31, is most striking). Czupak-Thomas has altered the least; she still follows the same dynamically abstract style and, in spite of the significance imparted to line, stands also on her vivid colours. Sharir has become quieter through the needs of stylistic polish, balance and low tones ("Worship of Astarte" is again in oil with various materials on canvas).

Indeed the only artists who can be said truly to reflect the 1958 angle are Kali, whose "Silence" is a naked light in a corner of the ceiling, and Ben-Yehuda in an abstract style absolutely other from that of his recent Haifa show, and this time painting in bitumen and silver.

I am not for a moment suggesting that the emphasis on technique denotes that these young artists have reached journey's end. Reference has already been made to the search for new materials of painting, surely the sign of an active mentality. You meet it also in Brown's abstract "Compositions" in plastic materials and metal colours which are very attractive but too monochrome or too dependent on lighting — this last affects Moreno's delicate "Paintings" too. Agam has a good kinetic "Plastic Meeting", oil on wood, but should not an exhibition of young Israel artists be devoted to men and women who are mainly working within the conditions existing for Israel creativity, at least in the present stage of a developing Art?

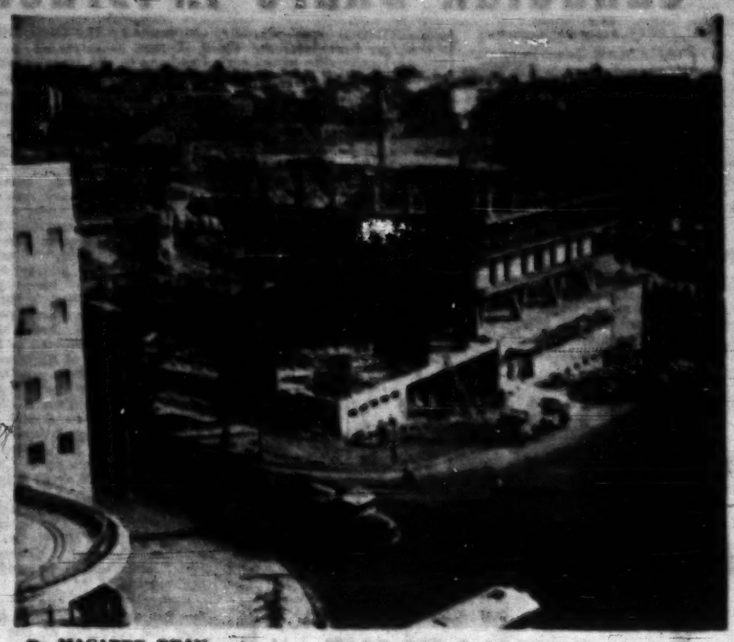
One paramount quality stamps all these artists, whether abstract or realist, and in it lies the positive manifestation of the aesthetic point at present attained by the younger generation, transcending any question of social implications or pure form. I defy anybody to find a superfluous line or colour area in any painting or drawing. All are marked by complete astringency and the rejection of the unfettered sentimental, a discipline that does not vary between 1958 and 1960.

You can go from picture to picture to discover the truth of this statement. Look at Ibrahim's "Landscape with Cross", the relationship of the two crosses and the vertical symmetry, at Uri's ink drawing "Earth and Sky" where so much is expressed by so little, Rakieh's abstract "Vision" (but then this style with its constant centering of the light becomes monotonous), Kasso's abstract "Landscape" is a simple idea of white lines on blue and Saniewicz, equally abstract, has black perpendicular shapes on grey. Two simple but competent still lifes, Eitel-Harlaf's "Still Life" and Kalski's "Grapefruit", Aloni's economical line drawings ("Birds" perhaps with a debt to Klee), Alima's abstract "Gouaches" and Hazan's abstract "Landscapes" (particularly 35) complete a most intelligent exhibition.

H.

SCHMUEL BAYONI: Still Life (oil). From the current exhibition at Ein Hod Artists' Village

New Commercial Centre Rises



By MACABEE DEAN

FOR the past six months, a tall, slender crane with a 25-metre span has been swinging back and forth on top of a growing Jerusalem building, each time hoisting a ton of stones, iron or cement. Each swing is another step forward in completing a unique looking structure bordering on Paris Square, King George Avenue, and what will soon be called Agron Avenue, and overlooking Jerusalem's largest park, Gan Ha'atsmaut.

The crane, which weighs 11 tons, rises floor by floor as fast as it completes a storey. Eventually it will rest on the roof of the building, which will have eight or ten floors, depending on how you view it. Then the crane will be dismantled, moved a short distance away and reassembled to continue the same work.

"It saves us 40 per cent in time and manpower," says Mr. Moshe Ben-Giat, a partner in the firm of Peretz and Ben-Giat which is constructing the building. Mr. David Reznik is the architect and Mr. Yehuda Berger the engineer. The building is being financed jointly by Peretz and Ben-Giat and Heyrat Shikun of the Histadrut.

9 Dunam Plot

The building, or rather the buildings, for two more are to rise — will consist of a self-contained commercial centre of half-a-dozen shops — the largest being a supermarket—60 offices, and more than 100 apartments, with parking space for 60 vehicles.

The complex, which is being built on a nine-dunam plot, will cost about IL7m. The bottom two floors will consist of a single "platform" housing the shops and offices.

From them the three buildings are to soar upwards. The platform itself has several outstanding features. It has three "wells," sunken patios or gardens, totalling about 1,000 square metres of floor-space, so that the shops and offices in the "platform" can have more sunlight.

The roof of the platform is to be a promenade, flush with King George Avenue and allowing a clear view of Gan Ha'atsmaut and of parts of the Old City. This is made possible by the fact that the three buildings above will rest on massive V-shaped flaring pillars. Except for a small enclosed area, housing the staircase and the pair of elevators, these pillars will allow an almost unobstructed view eastward.

The centre of the platform roof — if closed in on all sides by huge sheets of glass in the winter-time — might provide a site for a delightful and spacious cafe.

Seven Storey Buildings

The building already under construction will have seven stories of offices and apartments, of which three have been completed; the second building will be closer to King George Avenue, while the one with six upper stories will abut slightly from the platform and almost front on Gan Ha'atsmaut.

The three buildings will be squarish. Each will contain four huge air ducts, giving the inside rooms of the apartments fresh air and light. The entire building will have central heating, constant hot water, gas stoves equipped with meters, since the stoves will receive gas from a central storage point, and a janitor on the premises. Balconies 1.7m. wide will run around all four sides of the building.

Demand for the top apartments varies. Since there are two elevators (connected to two different circuits so at least one will be in use if there is an electricity stoppage), many persons prefer the upper floors, above the noise of the city. Moreover, the view of the Old City is magnificent, as is the perspective of most of the southern and central quarters of Jerusalem. The building is almost as high as nearby Hechal Shlomo.

However, orthodox persons who do not use electrically operated elevators on Saturday look askance at these flats, which entail much climbing.

The first two stories of the first building, and the seventh, will have four apartments each, of four, four-and-a-half, and five rooms; the third to the sixth floors will have three and three-and-a-half-room apartments. Prices will range from IL.27,000 to IL.32,000. The firm of Peretz and Ben-Giat offers a IL3,000 mortgage on each room. The mortgage is for ten years and bears 11 per cent interest.

The building is to be finished within a year.

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Small but Varied Participation:

Canadian Share in Israel Industry

POST Economic Reporter

CANADIAN Jews have purchased more Israel bonds per head than their sister U.S. community since the inception of Israel Bond sales. And Toronto holds the world record for per capita Bond Sales. The overall figure of over $30m. (as compared to nearly $400m. for the U.S.) marks the major current form of Canadian investment in Israel economy. In addition to this contribution to the promotion of industrial development in general, an investment company has recently been set up in Canada with a capitalization of $5m. This was a direct outcome of decisions taken last January when the first National Canadian Leadership mission visited Israel. It was headed by Samuel Bronfman, President of the Israel Bond Drive and Canadian Jewish Congress and President of the Zionist Organization of Canada, Lawrence Freiman. Since their visit here, discussions were held between the corporation's officers and Israel's Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr. Pinhas Sapir, who chose the platform of a Mission dinner here to launch the "Third Arm" investment programme. It is within the scope of this project that investments will be made by the Corporation.

Direct investments by Canadians in the Israel economy in the past have given the country its first supermarkets, touring company, pencil plant, carton factory, tire retreading service, and (now in the process of organisation) fibreglass plant.

Sightseeing Ltd., marking its 10th anniversary this autumn, has grown from a $75,000 investment provided by a group of 20 Canadian investors, to an IL600,000 enterprise. Over one quarter of a million tourists have gone "Sightseeing with Sightseeing" during the past decade. The company's first three coaches were acquired in 1952.

The founders of Sightseeing are two Canadian ex-Mahal volunteers, both veterans of World War Two, Lionel Drucker of Nova Scotia and Arthur Goldberg of Vancouver who organized the recruiting of 400 volunteers from Canada during the War of Liberation.

They returned to Canada shortly after the war in order to found the "Israel Investment (Canada) Company Ltd.," the financing body of Sightseeing.

Sightseeing is one of the few tourist companies to weather the setbacks of the '54-'56 period — including the Sinai Campaign — with their own resources. They renewed their fleet of Sightseeing coaches in '58, now possess 11 tourist coaches and have ordered 15 drive-yourself cars of European make.

Sightseeing has remained within its original framework of a local tour operator, and is dependent on individual tourists rather than organized charter tours.

Bank Share Purchase

Twelve years ago a $400,000 investment in shares of the Central Bank for Cooperative Institutions was made by the Canadian PEC with the stated intention of increasing the Canadian equity holdings to nearly $1m. The funds were transferred in 1949, and the bank's name later changed to Canada-Israel Central Bank Ltd. It is now engaged in granting medium- and short-term credits to cooperative societies. Divergencies of opinion as to whether payment for shares could or should be made in dollars or pounds during the period of the Israel pound's substantial devaluation have raised doubts about final consummation of the original agreement.

Earlier investments of Canadian Jews in the Greater Haifa area are in the Dagon Silo enterprise and in the Tyrecoles Tyre Retreading plant. Eight Canadian shareholders, among them Edward Gelber, of Jerusalem, Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Hebrew University, and Marvin Gelber and Sam Sacks of Toronto, subscribed $52,000 worth of Dagon shares.

The Tyrecoles Plant started out with a $48,000 investment and has since been substantially enlarged. This firm, personally operated by a Canadian, Nathan Lepkin of Winnipeg, has survived financial storms stemming from the tight credit market, and the later entry into the retreading field of tire manufacturing plants with their easier credit resources.

In the following year, the Canada Israel Development corporation purchased IL100,000 worth of ordinary shares in Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd.

Rassco too has successfully promoted sales of its shares in Canada. The most recent project completed was the Beersheba Shopping Centre, towards which Canadian purchases contributed $275,000. Canpal, the Canadian sister company of Ampal, has concentrated on promoting sales of Israel-manufactured goods in Canada, which attained the volume of $3.5 in 1959, as compared to $4.7 in imports. Most recent Canpal venture is the purchase of raw diamonds on the Canadian diamond quota, for processing in Israel and re-export.

An estimated $1m. has been invested in citrus groves of Mehadrin Ltd., by nearly 100 Canadian purchasers whose holdings average about 20 dunam. Most are at Mishkei Mishmeret near Kfar Saba. A much smaller plantation operation has been the sale of shares in Israel Pecan Plantations to Canadians.

Spirit of Enterprise

The most colourful impact scored on the Israel industrial scene by any Canadian, or for that matter, any immigrant investor, has been the widespread enterprises of Sam Dubiner, former "Yo-Yo king" of Toronto, and later owner of plastic, and tool and die plants there. Beginning with the Dura Plastic factory and a tool and die plant at Bnei Brak, Mr. Dubiner expanded his industrial empire with the Jerusalem Pencils Enterprises, set up in partnership with an American. He soon branched out into a total of eight plants — the Zinkal Aluminium, Kalid Wire Meshing, Albar Metal Aluminium Rolling, and two Cargal carton plants, at Bnei Brak and Lydda, with a chemical subsidiary at the latter, the sodium silicate plant turning Negev sands into glue for the cartons. His much-publicized clash of interests with timber importers and proponents of standard wooden crates for citrus shipments by the Citrus Marketing Board, resulted in Dubiner's ultimate withdrawal from Cargal after the CMB had cancelled an order for one million cartons. His flamboyant, free-wheeling spirit of enterprise may remain his most permanent personal contribution to Israel.

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Sharing Supermarket Experience

Supersol President To Iran, Soviets

BERTRAM LOEB

CHARLES BRONFMAN

ON the eve of the opening of the first Supersol Market in Tel Aviv two years ago, the firm's president, Bertram Loeb, of Ottawa, Canada was busy in shirtsleeves, along with the rest of the staff, putting cartons of foodstuffs onto the display shelves. With the opening this week in Jerusalem of Supersol's second store, the president is due here only for the store's opening on September 13, and is preparing for a trip to Iran planned as a result of Supersol's local development and initial success. When he leaves Iran at the end of September, Mr. Loeb will travel to Moscow where he has appointments with officers of the Ministry of Trade who have indicated an interest in discussing supermarket operations with him. Loeb has also had a long-standing invitation from Liberia's Ministry of Commerce to visit Monrovia for talks on supermarkets, and while he admits that it was Israel's Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion who first threw down the challenge that led him to commence his overseas operations, Canadian observers have long known him as the driving force behind a chain of Canadian supermarkets with a turnover of $100m. a year.

Fluent in Hebrew, a graduate of the Teachers Institute at the Jewish Theological Seminary of America, and holder of a B.A. in Economics from New York University and an M.A. in Sociology from the Hebrew University, Bertram Loeb successfully directed the flotation of a $3m. Supersol stock issue in Canada last year to finance expansion of the chain in Israel. The success of the first supermarket in Tel Aviv moved the Israel correspondent of the U.S. weekly, "National Jewish Post" to nominate him in 1958 as "Israel's Man of the Year." He heads a chain of 126 independent stores in his home city of Ottawa, recently jointly purchased a $4m. chain of wholesale grocery depots in the province of Alberta, and with two other business associates has acquired half-interest in the 5,000-store IGA (Independent Grocers Association) chain.

The Chairman of the company's Board of Directors is Charles Bronfman of Montreal, scion of a prominent family of Canadian industrialists. President of the House of Seagram Ltd., the management company in charge of all the Seagram corporation's Canadian operations, Mr. Bronfman is a member of the Board of Governors of the University of Waterloo. He has devoted a great amount of time to promoting sales of Supersol shares to Canadian investors.

Country's Biggest Supermarket In Capital; Slate Home Deliveries

By PHILIP GILLON

THE Aladdin's cave of the second half of the 20th century is undoubtedly the supermarket, its stainless steel sparkling like jewels under the neon lights, its metal shelves heavily laden with tribute to the princes of our day, the consumers. Producers and sellers alike celebrate the glories of mass consumption in a riot of display and expenditure never known before in history. Jerusalem has had its bazaars and its shrewd salesmen since caravans passed through the Holy City on the road to Damascus, but never anything like these multiple bazaars which permit neither bargaining nor credit. Yet what bargains they provide for the discriminating cash purchaser! In the first place there are "specials" to tempt her several times a week; then she has the advantage of knowing that the food is fresh, clean and of guaranteed quality.

It is noteworthy that the opening of the Jerusalem Supermarket has not provoked the fury of the ordinary grocers. Admittedly the site selected is surrounded by civic and other glories rather than by rows of shops, as was the first store in Tel Aviv. But even allowing for this distinction it seems clear that the grocers realise now that the Supermarket does not mean unfair competition or the loss of their carefully safeguarded livelihood. In other lands, where the customer is always right, the fact that the consumers want a supermarket is considered sufficient warrant, but Israel has always gone to extraordinary pains to understand the point of view of the seller rather than the buyer. Hence the indignation in Tel Aviv. Supersol's claims that it would not affect adversely the business of grocers making real efforts to keep customers has been vindicated.

The first and most obvious explanation of why the dreaded ruin for shopkeepers did not come about lies in the unofficial credit system that has become an organic part of Israel life, however much the financiers and bankers may disapprove. The grocer holds his client through his "book." Secondly, the grocers have made a real effort in the last few years—perhaps because of competition but more probably because of the general rise in standards—to make their shops attractive. It is significant that major producers are still very careful not to identify their wares exclusively with the supermarkets.

The Supersol's store in Jerusalem is 400 square metres larger than its first outlet in Tel Aviv. It glistens in stainless steel and special equipment prepared by Miromit of Ashkelon; Krongold of Haifa has installed the refrigeration. The lay-out is very similar to that in the Tel Aviv branch with the meat and fish sections on the far walls and the tinned and bottled goods in attractive rows of shelves. Jean David has provided some cheerful murals of Israel's agricultural products, not too abstract for the taste of the masses who will push their aluminium carts from shelf to shelf in search of treasures, perhaps inspired by the artist's interpretation above them of the good things Israel can provide.

Home deliveries will be made by the store—provided that the purchases amount to not less than IL10. The system of purchasing by collecting in the carts and paying on the way out will be the same as in Tel Aviv. Prices will also be identical with those of Tel Aviv. Basically the emphasis will be on food, but there will be other counters with minor attractions such as records or pocket books for anybody wanting intellectual as well as material fare.

Ramat Gan Market Next on Firm's Agenda

THE opening of a Supersol branch in Jerusalem represents a welcome new start in the capital's food retail trade, which for historical and geographic reasons has failed to develop along modern lines until recently. Moreover, it opens a new chapter in the development of the Supersol company, for it represents the first step towards implementing its ambitious expansion programme. When the company was established in 1957, it was its intention to set up a series of supermarkets up and down the country. This aroused apprehensions in established trade quarters, leading to heated public discussion and eventually resulting in several new developments in Israel retailing. However, hitherto the company has confined its operation to its original Tel Aviv branch, and for a time rumours were rife concerning its withdrawal from the wider programme.

As a matter of fact, the delay in implementing the expansion plans was brought about by difficulties in obtaining suitable plots, and even more so by delays in the municipal approval of the respective building projects.

A. Feinberg, Supersol General Manager, states, It is only recently that building licences were issued for supermarkets in Holon, Haifa and Givatayim, as well as for a second branch in Jerusalem (Kiryat Hayovel), and by mid-1961 the company hopes to operate all of them. Negotiations concerning a Ramat Gan supermarket are in the final stages, but the building is not expected to be completed before early in 1962. The Ramat Gan branch is also to be Supersol's biggest one: with a floor area of 22,000 sq. m. it will be more than double the size of the Tel Aviv supermarket and bigger than the Jerusalem branch by almost a quarter. It has also been planned to serve as a central store for supplying the other branches, to which end modern automatic equipment will be installed. Central stores will also be established for fruit and vegetables (in Tel Aviv) and for meat, in order to provide for the next expansion stage, when another series of supermarkets is opened in various places.

The high cost of urban plots precludes the establishment of supermarkets in central residential quarters, except in special cases, Mr. Feinberg points out, for capital costs must be in some reasonable proportion to expected turnover. It was the high cost of the plot—in relation to the building licensed thereon — which caused Supersol to abandon its scheme of establishing a supermarket in Dizengoff Square in Tel Aviv, although the project has been taken over by the Hamashbir Latzarkan.

The sales turnover of the Tel Aviv supermarket, which has somewhat declined in the second half of 1959 has since been running at about IL100,000 per week and is expected to rise slightly in the coming few months on account of the rising trend in some food prices. The company's mark-up, which was originally envisaged at about 18 per cent. has gradually risen to 20 per cent, and then to 22 per cent in the first quarter of 1960. The operating profit was 4.8 per cent of the sales turnover. It goes without saying that additional outlets will bring in their wake increased turnover and thus reduce overheads, also strengthening the company's competitive position in wholesale purchases, which usually serves as the main prop for supermarket profits. Moreover, Supersol operates in this respect jointly with the Paldag company, which serves as the wholesale purchasing body of the Sharsheret chain of individual grocery shops. Since this chain of stores has also considerably expanded over the last year, the combined effect of this development on our wholesale markets should become increasingly felt in the near future.

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Israel Men Not Clothes-Conscious

By Shanti Berlyne

THERE can be little doubt that Israeli men are among the worst-dressed in the world. Admittedly, things are improving but as far as enterprise is concerned the men's wear industry lags far, far behind women's wear.

It is all too common in Israel to see a well-dressed, perfectly groomed woman accompanied by a man who looks as if he has been dressed by the least exclusive war surplus clothing store in town. Sometimes, the slept-in look of badly-cut khaki drill is complemented by that horror of horrors, the transparent shirt.

Defending themselves, the manufacturers of men's wear insist that there is no demand for good design in Israel, that men are ultra-conservative and shy away from anything that has not been sanctified by decades of use. Whereas women will not simply accept whatever is on display but are continually demanding styles seen in magazines or glimpsed on tourists, men display a total lack of initiative and the manufacturers are relieved that there is no need to speculate on lines which may or may not sell well.

Conspicuous by their absence are all the gay resort styles and sporty clothes suitable, for our Mediterranean climate, which are so much in evidence abroad.

There have been some minor advances in the last year. Formerly, the ubiquitous blue, grey or khaki slacks and shorts, quite unsuitably heavy for our climate, were all that could be seen in the stores. Even these were undistinguished in cut, owing a style debt to the Quartermaster's stores. This year however, Ata's cotton gabardine slacks in cheerful solid colours or stripes have appeared in the stores. Colourful and hardwearing corduroy and suedette slacks, shirts and jackets have been selling well. Perhaps their success may encourage more experimentation on the part of the manufacturers. For some reason, our drip-dry shirts still need much more ironing than the imported article but their least likable characteristic is the insipid motifs chosen for the design. Annoyingly enough, these discreet little checks are suitable for children's wear but are not used for that purpose.

Cotton twill summer suits, in navy, light brown and pale blue are now on sale, inspired by those perfected by the American garment industry. They are certainly an improvement on the usual sloppy look but, since Israelis seem averse to pressing, until we can get drip-dry Dacron suits at reasonable prices they are only part of the answer.

Fashion Conscious

Retailers report that the few fashion-conscious men who wander into their stores, apart from overdressed juvenile delinquents, are usually young professional men. They are becoming increasingly interested in formal clothes, which in Israel means a lounge suit worn with a tie. Eventually it may be possible to distinguish between a physicist dressed for a conference and a tractor-driver dressed for work.

When we come to the higher price ranges, the situation is much better. Israel tailoring is of a high standard and the best is very good indeed. A large variety of imported fabrics are available.

The worst aspect of the industry is accessories — ties, belts, gloves, scarves and hats. There is little if any choice.

Should you require a belt it must be leather with a brass buckle. No one has thought to match belts with ties or to make them of anything but leather. Ties in general are antediluvian and pose a difficult problem for wives or girl-friends out gift-shopping.

One bright oasis in this drab situation is at Jerusalem's Rosenblum's where a line of gay wool jersey waistcoats, in all colours, are going on sale. It is to be hoped that their pioneering spirit will be encouraged.

Bad Hats

Hats are unbelievably bad, even when blocked from good felts. The chief influence seems to be Dodge City in the 'Eighties. Though it is difficult to understand why anyone should wish to protect these monstrosities from the weather—a good felt is rainproof — it is the vogue here to cover them with an unspeakable transparent plastic cover. These abominations are even available for berets.

Why are our hatters completely impervious to what is being produced abroad? Are they obliged to remain decades behind the times? In Europe and in the States, the choice of styles is seemingly endless and the Wyatt Earp look unknown.

Showerproof Tweed

What is badly needed, apart from contemporary design, is a lightweight hat, perhaps of suede or showerproof tweed, cut along Professor Higgins lines, which could easily be rolled up for convenience.

It requires some courage to describe the men's shoes on sale in Israel. They are so incredibly awful that it seems kinder to drop the subject. Apparently the only way to avoid the "barge," the "winkle-picker" or the "cowboy heel is to have them made to order.

We will only see an appreciable improvement in Israel men's wear when wives and girl-friends pressure the reluctant males into demanding more than the manufacturers have hitherto seen necessary to produce.

Our illustration shows, Left: Rosenblum's car-length raincoat of charcoal-grey cotton gabardine lined with silk poplin. Note the interesting lapels and side vents. Right: The Israel look—wide-brimmed hat with plastic cover, shapeless raincoat.

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What to Do with Autumn Fruits

By Molly Bar-David

THE nicest thing—of course —to do with autumn fruits is to arrange them on the table in a generously sized bowl, garnished with a few leaves, and to eat the fruit in its simple unadulterated glory. There is no better dessert than "Früit in Season", but then the fruit must be of first quality, at the peak of its ripeness and without blemish.

Many fruits — particularly apples and pears — make a truly gourmet dessert when served with crackers and cheese. There is something unusually delightful about the flavour contrasts of cheddar cheese and tart apple, and indeed this is the favourite American uncooked dessert.

Mango is, to my mind, the most delicious of all fruits, and even a pear tastes like a potato after one has eaten mango. In some countries special tools are devised for serving this luscious fruit, since one can get rather messy in tackling the seed. To serve it at table, just cut the flesh in thick slices (leave the skin on—it is also very tasty) and leave the seeds for licking up in the kitchen, or stew them up for a relish (like chutney) in vinegar, or with sugar for a dessert sauce.

A truly gourmet way of serving fruit is to soak it in brandy and then dish it up for dessert. Another unusual treat is to pickle your fruit (figs, apples, peaches, pears) in a sweet wine-vinegar syrup, and serve the fruit with meat or fowl. Now with the holidays coming, you can prepare these in advance. Here's how:

Pickled Fruits

Soak soft fruits (figs, peaches, pears) in brandy overnight. Then beat in the brandy in a casserole. Add margarine if you wish to serve these hot, otherwise just cool and serve.

Pickled Fruits

6 peaches, pears, apples or other fruit (guavas, when in season, are fine), 1 cup water, 1 cup sugar, 12 whole cloves, ½ cup wine vinegar, stick of cinnamon.

Make a syrup of the sugar, water, vinegar and spices, and boil for five minutes. Pare, core and halve the fruit. Drop into the hot syrup and simmer for about three minutes (fruit must be cooked but still firm). Cool and refrigerate. Serve with poultry meat or fish during the festival season. Also interesting with vanilla ice cream as a dessert!

Not so well known yet in Israel, but surely and slowly winning acclaim are Feiojas—they look like olive-sized green guavas, but taste just like strawberries—and Granadillas, the Passion fruit. Both of these are eaten chilled and out of the shell-like skin. Both make aromatic jellies and are also perfect with fruit salads.

Very often one can pick up slightly over-ripe fruit, such as peaches and pears, and then the housewife can afford to "go to town" and turn up something special at her table. Such fruit makes wonderful

Upside Down Cake

Thickly spread a baking pan with margarine and then sprinkle with sugar (brown is best but white is also very good). Slice or halve fruit and arrange in a pattern over the margarine-sugar mixture. Two fruits—say peaches and cherries out of jam or compote—help to make an interesting design. Over this very carefully pour any favourite white or yellow cake batter. Bake in a medium oven for about an hour. The mixture on the bottom carmelises during baking. Remove from the pan while still hot. These cakes are very festive and delicious and may be served hot or cold as dessert, as well as cake. It is very easy to make.

Baked Fruits

Pears or peaches are not only fine as cooked compote, but when they are inexpensive or overripe they are also superior food when baked. Put the fruit into a casserole and sprinkle with sugar and dot with butter. If you like, sprinkle a few chopped nuts over the top. Bake until lightly browned and serve warm or cold with cold sour cream!

Pomegranates make wonderful juice. The seeds are delightful served in sherbet glasses. But if you feel like making an exhilarating dessert just serve this one:

Pomegranate Sherbet

Soak two teaspoons of gelatin in ¼ cup cold water, then melt over hot water. Add to three cups of pomegranate juice, two cups of water, 1 cup of sugar. Partially freeze to a mush in refrigerator tray, then fold in two well-beaten egg whites. Return to freezer, and stir a couple of times during the rest of the freezing.

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Diary of A Housewife

By Hadassah Bat Haim

WITH some apprehension we await our daughter off the ship, hoping that the two months away from home will not have changed her too much. Fortunately we are able to recognize her without difficulty, but other she has grown taller or our memory of her credited her with less height than she had. She has hardly time to greet us before she rushes off for elaborate farewells to her shipboard friends whom she invites one and all to Nahariya.

She mentions casually that she has invited about a million more people from England to come and stay with us, and as most of them have plans to visit or revisit Israel in the near future a good many of them may turn up.

•

SHE says she had a wonderful time and found most impressive the way she was welcomed everywhere for my sake. She says she had no idea that I was so popular, and it caused her to regard me in a new light. In fact she says that if it had been she who was so well loved by such a large family of nice people, she does not know whether she would have left them all and gone away to another country full of strangers. I tell her that first of all I never tried to convey the impression that I was driven out of England by universal dislike or public request, and that secondly my popularity has increased in proportion to the time that I have been away. There is nothing so effective as living three thousand miles away from people to minimize your defects and multiply your virtues. It works both ways of course, and I look forward eagerly here to the visits of relatives that I did not go round the corner to see when we lived in the same city.

•

DAUGHTER says that everybody recognized her from her resemblance to me, which she indignantly repudiates and that one hunt, at least said she was very intelligent, and they looked up their horoscopes together in the daily press in order to avoid taking any false steps. Do not think this constitutes any claim to intelligence and ask her how she liked the television. She says the commercials were lovely and she knows all the slogans. These she repeats to us all the way home in a flat Manchester accent which she certainly did not have when she left home.

•

IN ten minutes she has reduced her carefully prepared room to chaos and presented me with large piles of dirty washing all of which she needs immediately. In another ten minutes the grapevine has done its work, and the house is full of her girl friends exclaiming at her loot and shrieking and giggling as they try everything on. She kicks off her shoes and says in spite of everything it is good to be home again.

•

AM not sure what she means by "in spite of everything" but accept the statement in the spirit in which I hope it is meant and remind her that there is school tomorrow. She says there are no buttons on her only clean blouse, she can't find her ruler, somebody must have stolen it and she cannot go to bed before she has acquainted herself with the algebra which just might be asked tomorrow. Back to normal indeed!

On Mount Canaan

By Yechayahu Ashni

TAKE over 400 eager youngsters, plant them in a pine-scented grove on Mt. Cana'an, throw in a handful of Chinese place and clan names and see what happens. In no time the place will blossom up into a "City of Beautiful Pagodas" with young "Chinese" cavorting about and having the fun of a lifetime. "Guardsmen," "Rice Pickers," "Riksha men," "Mandarins" — everybody going about his lawful business and putting in his share to make the camp a wonderful adventure, so much so that it soon became a major attraction to Safad's fun-starved adult vacationists, too.

Safad's idle school population enjoyed this year, for the first time, a real 20-day vacation in the wonderful natural setting of their home-town. Every morning Egged buses took them up to camp where they spent six activity-packed hours in play, sports, games, theatricals, story-telling and routine camp duties. They came from every type of home—not a few of them well-off. Over half of them paid less than IL5 and another fifty between IL5 and IL8. The Safad Municipality and the Ministry of Education and Culture contributed no less than IL16,000 to this project, but all are agreed that its value cannot be measured in pounds and agorot. It turned out to be the finest summer camp in the whole area.

The staff consisted of 17 field cooks, under the general command of Gilad Nissan, first prize winner in a metalwork competition in Safad schools. "The children have made it a success and they like it," he said.

On all sides rice paddies had been planted, dominated by a "Chinese Temple." The camp board displayed a warning notice to keep the place clean and to obey the camp guards. "Infiltrants" from neighbouring camps were set to repairing walks and cleaning up. Nobody was admitted except through the main entrance, where two "armed men" stood guard to keep off the curious.

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Bad Weather and Bad Temper

By John Davy

LONDON (OPNS).— MANY people claim to feel "under the weather" in laundery or other conditions. Certain winds — the mistral (France), föhn (Switzerland and Germany), sirocco (Italy), hamsin (Israel), chinook (U.S. and Canada), pampero (Argentina) — are said to cause headache, bad temper and breathing troubles.

Until now there has been no clear scientific basis for such complaints, although these effects have long been suspected to be connected with the electrical condition of the atmosphere.

Now some fundamental research at the University of California, directed by Dr. Albert P. Krueger, appears to be turning suspicion into certainty. Laboratory experiments have shown that minute quantities of ions — electrically charged groups of atoms — in the air can have quite extensive effects on tissues of the respiratory tract.

These are not the first experiments on the problem. From the beginning of the century until the 1930s, a number of workers tackled the problem. In particular, a German scientist, F. Dessauer, published much work claiming to demonstrate the harmful and beneficial effects of ions in the air.

Nevertheless, scepticism has persisted — partly because no one could imagine how or why ions should have the effects claimed. Since the war, however, apparatus has become available for producing known amounts and kinds of ions under carefully controlled conditions — and it is this apparatus which has been exploited by Dr. Krueger.

Further analysis has shown that the significant ions are positively charged carbon dioxide and negatively charged oxygen. Subsequent experiments have demonstrated the same effects in living animals, and Dr. Krueger is now studying the physiology of the effects in more detail.

He sums up the implications of his research as follows: "Positive ions in excess are harmful; they increase discomfort and reduce the efficiency of the respiratory tract. Negative ions, within limits, promote comfort and health and are capable of reversing certain of the effects of positive ions."

The subject is of considerable importance in that certain air conditioning systems, electric heaters, the exhausts of motor vehicles, and other concomitants of modern life can alter the balance of ions in the atmosphere. Dr. Krueger predicts that the ion content of offices and homes will in the future be controlled as carefully as temperature and humidity.

His work is being supported by the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission and by the U.S. Air Force. Dr. Krueger's demonstration that minute quantities of ions can have marked physiological effects has banished the faint aura of disrepute which has tended to surround the subject.

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Diaspora's Staggering Illiteracy

"HEBREW Education in the "Diaspora" formed the topic of a discussion broadcast last week, and the picture that emerged was far from rosy. The proportion of children reached by Jewish education is small and moreover the Bar-Mitzva tends to be regarded as a *terminus ad quem*. From the Hebrew viewpoint, the Diaspora is to all intents and purposes illiterate. There is practically no knowledge of Hebrew literature, especially in the original. It is a staggering fact that the sole contact with Hebrew for the majority of Jews outside Israel is when they read Kaddish in Latin letters (I base the statistics on the facts that emerged in the discussion).

Some of the lacunae enumerated by the participants were: the refusal in many quarters to regard Hebrew as a living language; the gulf with Israel perpetuated by the insistence on Ashkenazi pronunciation; lack of methodology and defined objectives in Hebrew teaching and, often, the shortage of the necessary tools (e.g. suitable books for teaching Hebrew in French); the voluntary nature of Jewish schooling — combined with the physical effort in attending after general school and the comparative uselessness of the learning gained for practical life; and unfortunate selections of emissaries.

The discussion was lively and interesting. The outstanding participant was Moshe Gil, who indicated the basic need for coming to grips with the problems of the direction of Jewish education — religious or secular? towards Israel or not?

Plans are being laid for a world conference of Jewish educationalists next summer and this discussion pointed to the topics which are most burning (although to what extent a world conference will make any practical contribution whatsoever is open to question); these are, on the one hand, how to get the Jewish children and youth in the Diaspora to attend Jewish schools and, on the other, how to teach them so that their Jewish education is both profitable and pleasurable. Last week's broadcast was useful in expounding the many difficulties involved and making listeners conscious of the problems.

Radio Review

SEVERAL interesting dramatic productions have been broadcast lately. Haim Glickstein's adaptation of a French story, "The Mire," was built around the psychological interplay of a group of unsympathetic characters. Although not particularly subtle in plot or characterization, it made interesting listening and was competent drama.

It was good to hear Robeson's rich, resonant voice in his great interpretation of Othello and Jose Ferrer served well as Iago — although I found some of the minor interpretations (e.g. Bianca, Roderigo) irksome. In this connection, Gideon Tamir's commentary was below par and consisted largely in reading out the complete list of actors playing every role before and after each scene — as if there was a single listener interested in one name apart from the three leading performers.

I YIELD to none in my admiration of "West Side Story." I found it powerful theatre and regard Leonard Bernstein's score as one of the most exciting artistic achievements of the past decade. But I do not think "West Side Story" constitutes a suitable serial for the Children's Hour. The story is based on gang warfare in New York, fatal flick-knife fights, enmity between Whites and Puerto Ricans and a general aura of juvenile delinquency. Moreover, to make the story more vivid, the music was chopped up and a dramatic Hebrew version of the dialogue superimposed. I fear that the adjuncts of modern civilization, so graphically depicted in the plot, will reach this country all too soon — without whetting the juvenile appetite over the radio.

PICK OF NEXT WEEK'S LISTENING: Ibsen's "Doll's House" (Mon. at 9.30); Christopher Fry's "The Lady's Not For Burning" with John Gielgud (Tues. at 10.15; second wavelength); Chaliapin recordings (Thurs. at 12.30); The music of Oscar Hammerstein (Thurs. at 8); Fifth anniversary of Lachish area (Thurs. at 9.30).

AUDIO

BRIDGE

A Tournament Hand

By JERUSALEMITE

S. K 5 2
H. J 10 4
D. K J 9 5 3
D. A K

West		East
S. 7 3 H. Q 9 8 7 5 3 D. 7 4 C. Q 8 7	N / W E / S	S. J 10 9 8 H. 6 2 D. 8 6 C. 9 6 5 4 2

S. A Q 6 4
H. A K
D. A Q 10 2
C. J 10 3

THE bidding was:

North	East	South	West
1D	—	2S	—
3D	—	4NT	—
5D	—	5NT	—
6S	—	7NT	—

After North's confirmation of one ace and three kings South made the typical duplicate bid of seven no-trump. True enough, seven diamonds would have been a lay-down; but South was prepared to take a slight risk for a few extra points, so very important in a duplicate tournament.

West made the safe lead of a diamond, and declarer took four tricks in that suit; then he stopped, because he did not know what to discard from his own hand. He tried spades and took another three tricks, only to find that East had a fourth spade to stop that suit.

There were only 12 tricks in all, and there was little hope of dropping either missing queen by the straight play of ace and king; nor was it possible to try for the usual squeeze because of the two bare ace-king combinations. But hoping to find both queens in one hand, South worked out a criss-cross squeeze.

The position was:

S. —
H. J 10 4
D. 9
C. A K

West		East
S. — H. Q 9 8 D. — C. Q 8 7	N / W E / S	S. J H. 6 2 D. — C. 9 6 5

S. 6
H. A K
D. —
C. J 10 3

Now declarer cashed a heart and a club and then led the last diamond; East dropped a heart, and he ditched a spade. West, who held both queens, was squeezed and dropped a club; declarer thereupon cleared the ace of clubs and entered his hand for the rest.

Suitable Themes Needed For Playhouse Repertoire

ALCOHOLISM, the classic conflict between farmers and the city-dwellers, and cultures in conflict, held the stage when the Israel Playhouse presented "Three Faces in Israel" for a Jerusalem audience recently at the Y.M.C.A. (in English).

The translator-director-producer team Moshe and Malka Yaari declare that their purpose is to enable tourists to understand Israel better, and it may be regretted that there were not more tourists. In any case, alcoholism is scarcely a major scourge in Israel.

Moshe Shamir's "Half-Year On Loan" is set in a ma'bara background, which in itself is a representative setting for a drama directed at tourists. Admittedly it did have the powerful impact of a demonstration lesson in social work once the initial objection was raised. Indeed, one social worker was heard to protest "this is too much like work." Shlomo Shva attempted to create authentic Israel farm types in "Mirsky's Daughter," but the effort to sharpen a conflict between a Tiberias farmer and his future Tel Aviv son-in-law might have rung truer had Mirsky been a Hebrides shepherd. The heartiness was forced... the hayseed, manure and muddied boots didn't bespeak the farmer.

Strangely, or perhaps not so strangely, the most serious insight into life in this country, if such sober intent had to burden an evening of dramatic entertainment, was afforded in Kishon's quip on the Kibbutznik impaled on the horns of a dilemma of social emancipation... and romance, indivisible in this instance, from an Oriental bride-price. The symmetrical resolution offered in "Ziggy and Habuba" preserved both tradition — and the honour of the intellectual — and in its prankish way lit up a complicating if exotic corner of *Mizug Galuyot*.

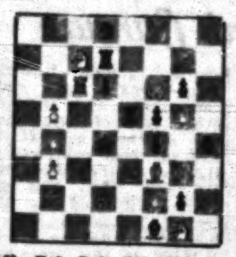
Communication with the tourist, who comes here trailing clouds of romantic nonsense, is worth a serious effort in view of the anticipated spurt in tourism, and the sheltered, institutionalized type of existence most tourists perforce follow here. If the stress is to be on Israel social situations deemed to be "typical," improvement in selection of themes must be hoped for. Settings involving the army, new moshavim, and the individual facing the world of politics and the apparatus state... these subjects and a dozen more seem to suggest themselves immediately as the more logical relevant quarries where themes may be hewn.

M.F.

CHESS

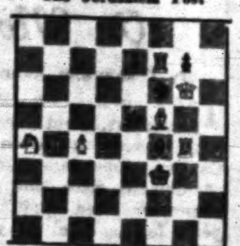
Friday, September 9, 1960

Problem No. 1368
T. H. Amirov, USSR
Specially Composed for The Jerusalem Post



Kd3; Bc5, Be3; Rh2, Rf6; Kt:c7, Ktg1; Pb3, b4, b5, f2, g5. (12)
Kd4; Bd7, Be5; Rf1; Ktd3, Kth4; Pd6, f4, f5, g2, g6. (11)
White mates in two (2x)

Problem No. 1369
A. Hirshenson & I. Grosman, Jerusalem
Specially Composed for The Jerusalem Post



Kf2; Qa6; Bf7, Be1; Rb4, Rd1; Kta4; Pc4. (8)
Ke5; Bf6; Kt:f6; Pe7, g7. (5)
White mates in two (2x)

SOLUTIONS. Problem No. 1364 (Atanasković): a) 1.Qe1 Rg2 2.Qh4 Be5x; b) 1.Qd1 Re6 2.Qg4 Rh8x. Problem No. 1365 (Kolman & Popandopulo): 1.Rh5 Ra6 2.Rg5+ Kf5 3.B:e5+ Kf6 4.B:d4+; 1.—Ra1! 2.B:e3! Ra2! (2.— Ktg7 3.Rg5+ Kf5 4.Bd2+ Kf6 5.Rh6+, or 4.— Kt:h5 5.Bc3+) 3.Rg5+ Kf5 4.Be1+ Kf6 5.Rh6+! R:h6 (R:h6) 6.Bc3 (Rc5).

SOLVING CONTEST (Problems 1351—1360). Maximum: 2-4-2-3-2-2-2-5-2-4/26. Pincovski: 23-4-2-4/23; Ruppin: 2-8-2-3-2-0-4/23; Heil: 16-0-6-2-0-0-4/22; Balfour: 18; Bar Nir 18; Savir-Silbermann 14; [illegible] 10; Elias 2.

NOTES and REMARKS: Composers' corrections: No. 1349 — pd5 to c5; No. 1360 — add Bl.P. on g3. No. 1358: Mr. Pincovski submitted the following solution: 1.c4+ Kf4 2.Kth5+ B:h5 3.Rd4 Rh8 4.Rh6 Ra8 5.Kb7 Rh8 6.Rf2+ Bf3+ 7.Ka7 Ra8x, which is rather a dual than a cook, for 5.—Ra1 and 5.—Rh8 are of the same length. No. 1359: 1.B:f5? R:c5!

Solutions to J. Goldschmidt, Beit Maon, Rishon Lezion.

I. GAT — ISRAEL YOUTH CHAMPION

Fifteen-year-old ISRAEL GAT of Haifa is the new Israel Youth Champion after winning the play-off match against I. Gelfer by 3½:½. A pupil of E. Fischer, he is ranked among Haifa's best young players. He distinguished himself in the N.T.C. going through undefeated.

The second game of the match had a very lively opening:

Game No. 886
Sicilian Defence
I. Gelfer — I. Gat

1.e4 c5 2.Ktf3 e6 3.d4 c:d 4.Kt:d4 Ktf6 5.Ktc3 Rb4 6.e5 Kte4 7.Qg4 Kt:c3 8.a3 Ba5 9.Q:g7 Rf8 10.Bh6 Qe7 11.Q:f8 Q:f8 12.B:f8 K:f8 13.Ktb3 Bc7 14.b:c B:e5 15.Kd2 Kte6 16.Bd3 h6 17.Rae1 b6 18.Re4 Bb7 19.c4 f5 20.Rh4 Bf6 21.Rh5 [illegible] 22.Ke3 Bf6+ 23.Kd2 Bg5+ 24.Kd1 Kte5 25.Bg1 Ktg6 26.Rh2 Kf4 27.Be3 Kt:g2 28.Rg2 Kt:f4 29.h4 B:h4 30.Rg1+ Ke7 31.B:a6 B:a6 32.Rg7+ Kd6 33.Rh7 B:f2 34.B:h6, and Black won, thanks to his pawn superiority.

PETROSIAN WINS NIMZOVICH MEMORIAL

The Nimzovich memorial tournament held in Copenhagen was won by grandmaster Tigran Petrosian with the excellent score of 11½ points out of 13 games. E. Geller was the runner-up with 10½, followed by Stahlberg, Larsen and Golz.

THE USA OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP, held in St. Louis with 174 players from the Western Hemisphere competing in a 13-round swiss tournament, was won by Robert Byrne with 10 points, ahead of P. Benko and P. Brasket, A. Bisguier, G. Sherwin and A. Seidl 9 points each, etc.

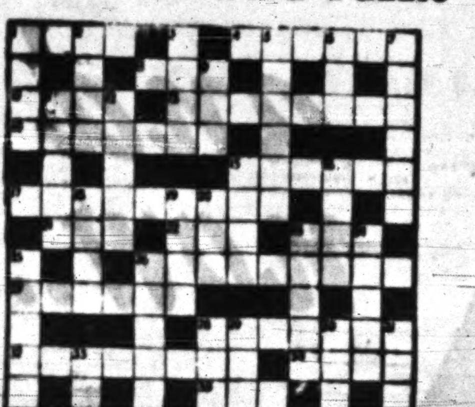
THE USSR SEMI-FINALS (the 28th championship) are now in progress at Rostov, Vilno and Odessa. Except for the olympic team, everyone else is in including Smyslov, Bronstein, Spassky, Kotov, Averbach, Taimanov, Ragozin, Bondarevski, Boleslavski, etc.

JONATHAN PENROSE has won the British championship for the third year running scoring 8½ points in 11 games. He was followed by Alexander 7½, Barden, Clarke, Golombek, etc.

IN THE VARNA INTERNATIONAL Kregius (USSR) and Padevski (Bulgaria) shared honours with 8 points out of 12. They were followed by Minev 7½, Bobotsov and Daskalov 6½, Neikirch 6 (all Bulgaria), Trifunović (Yugoslavia) and Karastoichev (Bulg.) 5½, Fuchs and Zinn (E. Germany), Milev (Bulg.) and Pr-bil (USSR) 5, Pustina (Albania) 4½.

ELIAHU SHAHAF

POST Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS. — 1. Used by the Archers? 4. With which to photograph me in a car, possibly? 8. Presumably he had work to do. 10. Too much can give you a tummy-ache. 13. Manheaded monkey. 14. Systematic soldier? 15. Main channel. 17. Sailors with a pack of cards, perhaps? 21. Boy of the French. 22. Be sorry. 23. Red, perhaps, but it's water. 26. Lacking a copper. 27. Fur. 28. An upright fellow in uniform, perhaps? 32. Ran slowly, and only took the lead by deception? 34. Obviously not the whole of Somerset. 35. Find the sum. 36. Merchant leader, possibly. 37. It gets things in focus.

DOWN. — 1. Just the speculator to suffer? 2. An old politician. 3. A bad state in company with mother. 5. But they do multiply, naturally. 6. He's always in the limelight. 7. As mixtures, they have everything. 9. Barbara has more than one. 11. Yielded. 12. There are no runs for these birds! 15. A room in port. 16. It's useful for fencing. 18. Decent bit of money? 19. One multiplies to find it. 20. She often appears in black and white. 23. Openings illuminated in a ship. 24. A state like Sam? 25. One can make it nude. 26. Choose half a leak — it's very tasty. 29. A somewhat pearly seed? 29. You may hear them quoted. 30. Spot that animal! 31. Monster's loch? 33. She sounds rather a duck.

LAST WEEK'S SOLUTION

ACROSS. — 1. Buck. 4. Scenes. 8. Cab. 10. Olaf. 13. (Just my) Cup of tea. 14. Modesty. 15. Meddle. 17. Newspaper. 21. Rat(e). 22. Boa. 23. Cap. 26. Better not. 27. Pet-rel. 28. Stubble. 32. Left over. 34. Soya. 35. T.A.-X. 36. Bitter. 37. West.

DOWN. — 1. Boom. 2. CL-A.D. 3. Fact. 5. Cooker. 6. Net. 7. Spades. 9. Bu(S)y. 11. Lover. 12. Feast. 15. Meat(ball). 16. Dean. 18. Wait. 19. Abel. 20. (Sower)Pot. 23. Crabs. 24. Polly. 25. Spells. 26. Beco-me. 28. Set. 29. Trap. 30. Bone(idle). 31. East. 33. Fit.

Cyprus Fair

ISRAEL'S industry will be represented at the Cyprus Fair on a larger scale than in any previous international exhibition, the Israel Fairs and Exhibitions Company announced.

The Fair is to open on September 23 for 24 days. A team of workers has already left for Nicosia to set up the prefabricated air-conditioned Israel pavilion, which will cover 330 metres.

Kiddush Hashem Premiere Set for September 24

YISRAEL Schumacher will star in the Yiddish Folk Theatre's new stage version of Shalom Asch's play, "Kiddush Hashem," the premiere of which is scheduled for the night after the Rosh Hashana week-end, September 24, commemorating the third anniversary of the writer's death.

YISRAEL SCHUMACHER

The director is Yosef Schein, a recent arrival from the U.S.S.R. who was responsible for "Uncle Vanya" and "The Trees Die Standing" at Habimah the last season. The cast of 30 will include several past players in the Warsaw Jewish Stage Theatre as well as a number of veterans of the Israel Yiddish stage. In this version, Mr. Schein and Yitzhak Turkov, the writers, claim to have striven to remain as faithful as possible to the spirit of the original. The music is by Shaul Brazovsky.

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GARAGE BEDEK HAIFA

104 Jaffa Road

We beg to inform our clients that by mutual agreement Mr. Moshe Kerpner has terminated his partnership and ceased to be a member of our firm as from September 8, 1960.

We assure our customers perfect and efficient service.

Best wishes for the New Year.

Buerger-Koplowitz

Tel Aviv Cinemas

Commencing Sat., Sept. 10: 7.30, 9.30. Weekdays: 4, 7.30, 9.30

TEL-AVIV Cinema
Revival of 1950-60 Best Pictures
SITTING PRETTY
with CLIFTON WEBB — MAUREEN O'HARA
Premiere today at 2.30; Sat.: 7.15; 9.30
Weekdays: 4, 7.15, 9.30 — Fully air-conditioned

ALLENBY 2nd Week
The funniest English comedy of the year.
Please Turn Over
with the team who made the "Carry-On" series.

ARMON DAVID
Israel Premiere of the French Picture
DETOURNEMENT DES MINEURES
with Frank Villard, Helene Chancel
Adults only
Hebrew and English subtitles
No complimentary tickets

BEN-YEHUDA Tel. 28469
Israel Premiere
Parents will be shocked, but Youth will understand
Eighteen and Anxious
Today: 2.30 p.m. as well.
No complimentary tickets.

CHEN Tel. 26957
The great epic now triumphing all over the World
Ballad of a Soldier
First Cannes Prize 1960
No complimentary tickets
At 4, 7.15, 9.30.

EDEN Open-air
Paradise and Hell
An Arabic musical picture starring
Abdel Aziz Mahmoud, Naima Akef

ESTHER 3rd Week
Air Conditioned
FRANK SINATRA — GINA LOLOBRIGIDA
"NEVER SO FEW"
and never so few were the moments left for love...

GAT Tel. 27888
George Cole — Perry Thomas in a British comedy
TOO MANY CROOKS
Bus Nos. 18, 18, 19, 61.

HOD
Gregory Peck, Charles Laughton, Ellida Valy
in an unforgettable film
PARADINE CASE
A Hitchcock Film
At 4, 7.15, 9.30 p.m.

MAXIM 5th Week
Donald Sinden, Barbara Murray
OPERATION BULLSHINE
in another British comedy which you will die laughing of.
Technicolor

MERCAZ 2nd Week
Outstanding Success
ROBERT STACK as leader of the incorruptible police squad against Neville Brand as AL CAPONE the bloodiest gangster of all times!
THE SCARFACE MOB
Chicago, town of violence and death, of shoddy bars and corruption, terrorised by one man and his gang.
A Forum Film
6 Perfs. daily.
For adults only.

MIGDALOR
Air-conditioned
Vittorio de Sica, Carmen Sevilla and Antonio
Pain, Amour And Andalouise

MOGRABI Tel. 23331
Fully Air-conditioned
Bigger! Higher! Faster!
The Flying Fontaines
A Columbia Picture

OPHIR
Danielle Darrieux, Jean-Claude Brialy
"Les yeux de l'amour"
A true story by Jacques Antoine

ORION
FINALLY RELEASED
Love Affairs
with Antonella Lualdi, Christian Marquand, Fernand Ledoux
Adults only.

PARIS 3rd Week
James Mason, Rod Steiger
Cry Terror
3.30, 7.30, 9.30.
The hall is aircooled and ventilated

PEER Tel. 43795
2nd Week
GIRLS TOWN
Youthful rebels at their best
MAMIE VAN DOREN, PAUL ANKA, THE PLATTERS
Air Conditioned

RAMAT GAN
3 Perfs. daily at 4, 7.15, 9.30
Cecil B. de Mille's Masterpiece
starring
The Buccaneer
JUL BRYNER, CHARLTON HESTON, CHARLES BOYER, CLAIRE BLOOM
in Vistavision and Technicolor

SHDEROTH 2nd Week
You've Never Seen BRIGITTE BARDOT like this before
BABETTE GOES TO WAR
Cinemascope-Color
with JACQUES CHARRIER
directed by Christian Jaque

TAMAR 4th Week
Presents
CHALEURS D'ETE
(SUMMER HEAT)
"A daring, new wave production..."
Youth under 16 positively not admitted
Mats. continuous from 10 a.m. Eve.: 7.30 — 9.30

TCHELET Tel. 43950
3rd Week
GINA LOLLOBRIGIDA, MARINA VLADY, MAY BRITT
IL INFIDELLI
(The Unfaithful Ones)
Three beautiful women married to older husbands—devote themselves to younger ones.

YARON Air-conditioned
James Stewart — Grace Kelly
Alfred Hitchcock's greatest suspense thriller in Technicolor
REAR WINDOW

ZAMIR
5th Week
Israel Premiere
you will be stunned to see:
Fernandel Confident Des Dames
4, 7.30, 9.30
Buses 11, 13, 19.

SAPPHIRE
THE GRIPPING MURDER MYSTERY
Brilliantly played against the background of today's crucial racial clashes.

Tel. [illegible]

Jerusalem Cinemas

Saturday: 6.45, 9.45. Weekdays: 3.30, 7, 9.
Commencing September 10, 1960

EDEN Tel. 23820
M.G.M.'s most suspenseful courtroom drama of the year!
Olivia de Havilland, Dirk Bogarde
"LIBEL"

HABIRAH Tel. 24829
Israel Premiere
From Sat., Sept. 10, 1960 at 7 — 9.15
BALLAD OF A SOLDIER
First Prize Winner 1960 at Cannes Festival
The Most Touching Picture

OR-GIL Tel. 26486
2nd Week
Stanley Kramer presents
THE DEFIANT ONES
TONY CURTIS, SIDNEY POITIER
No complimentary tickets
Also Friday at 3 p.m.

ORION Tel. 22914
The grim story of a massmurderer German General
The Enemy General
Van Johnson, Jean Pierre Aumont, Dany Carrel.
Also Sunday at 10.30 a.m.

JERUSALEM Tel. 28067
Sat., Sun., Mon.: 7, 9 p.m.
Sun. Mat.: 3.15
METRO GOLDWYN MAYER proudly presents
JULIA
with Doris Day, Louis Jordan
Tues., Wed., Thurs.: 7, 9 p.m.
Tues. & Fri. Mat.: 3.15 p.m.
The Adventure Film
THE SHEEPMAN
with Glenn Ford, Marlon Brando

ORNA Tel. 24733
Adopted from the novel by Graham Green
OUR MAN IN HAVANA
Alec Guinness, Maureen O'Hara, Noel Coward

RON Tel. 23104
Golden Laurel Award 1960 at Cannes Festival!!
Fellini's Greatest Creation which is now a sensation all over the world:
La Dolce Vita
with Anita Ekberg, Marcello Mastroianni, Nadia Gray, Anouk Aimee
Hebrew-English subtitles
for Adults only
also Sunday at 10.30 a.m.
No complimentary tickets

SEMADAR Tel. 33742
CLAUS HOLM — INGMAR ZEISBERG
CALL GIRLS

TEL-OR Tel. 23570
5th and last Week
THE TRIALS OF OSCAR WILDE
With: Peter Finch, James Mason, Yvonne Mitchell
in Technicolor—Cinemascope
No Complimentary Tickets
"STEINER" Film
At: 3.30—6.45—9 p.m.

ZION HALL Tel. 28286
The Magnificent Russian Circus Film
THE DUROV CIRCUS
The World's Greatest International Circus Thrills! The Clown Princes of 2 continents!! The Show of Shows!
Cinemascope in Technicolour

Commencing Saturday, September 10, 1960

EDISON Tel. 24056
Eddie Constantine
S.O.S. PACIFIC
Starring Eva Bartok — Pier Angeli
Friday at 3.00
Le Vache et le Prisonnier

STUDIO Tel. 24055
The Great Film
Witness for The Prosecution
starring Tyrone Power, Marlene Dietrich, Charles Laughton
Also Friday at 3 p.m.

Haifa Cinemas

From Saturday, September 10, 1960

AMPHITHEATRE Tel. 4018
Revival of best Fox Pictures 1950—1960
VIVA ZAPATA!
with Marlon Brando, Anthony Quinn

ARMON Tel. 4848
4th and last week
After 17 weeks in Tel Aviv and 7 weeks in Jerusalem.
TIGER BAY
John Mills, Hayley Mills (daughter of John Mills), Horst Buchholz
Also the Short: "Wedding in Springtime" (Princess Margaret) in colour.

ATZMON Tel. 3003
Air conditioned
2nd Week
The master of suspense Alfred Hitchcock in M.G.M.
North by Northwest
Technicolor
CARY GRANT, EVA MARIE SAINT
No complimentary tickets

EN DOR Tel. 3421
Sat., Sun., Mon.
The Beat Generation
Cinemascope.
Steve Cochran, Mamie Van Doren
Tues., Wed., Thurs.
HUK!
George Montgomery, Mona Freeman
Technicolor
2 perfs. nightly: 6.45 & 9.

GAL OR Tel. 4567
Tous Peuvent Me Tuer
(They all hunt me)
Anouk Aimee, Peter van Eyck
Mats.: Breakthrough
The 7th Voyage of Sinbad

MIRON Tel. 3003
Air conditioned.
2nd Week
M.G.M.'s top romantic comedy
It Started with a Kiss
Technicolor
GLENN FORD — DEBBIE REYNOLDS
No complimentary tickets

MAY Tel. 2856
The Young Don't Cry
Sal Mineo, James Whitmore, Carl Naish

MORIAH Tel. 81477
3rd Week!
HOUSEBOAT
Technicolor
Cary Grant, Sophia Loren!

ORAH Tel. 4017
I VITELLONI
(The Good for nothings)
A Frederico Fellini production
with Alberto Sordi, Franco Fabrici
For adults only

ORION Tel. 4026
Hall ventilated.
Van Johnson, Ricardo Montalban, George Murphy
in M.G.M.'s famous war epic
BATTLEGROUND

ORLY Tel. 81886
One minute — Carmelit Terminus!
Delightful comedy!
COUNT YOUR BLESSINGS
Deborah Kerr, Rossano Brazzi, Maurice Chevalier
Technicolor & Cinemascope
2 perfs. nightly at 6.45 & 9.

PEER Tel. 2232
White slave traffic! Interpol in action! Dalida's latest hit
Brigade Des Moeurs
(Anti-vice squad)
with Dalida, Bob Martin, Jacqueline Noro
For adults only.
English subtitles.

TAMAR Tel. 6582
3rd Week!
Darryl F. Zanuck's
Crack in the Mirror
reveals the open and hidden motives
Orson Welles, Juliette Greco, Bradford Dillman
For adults only.

ON THE AIR

FIRST PROGRAMME
522, 198.4, 249 & 239 M.

News: Hebrew: 6.05, 7.00 and 7.58 a.m. Tomorrow, 8.30, 1.30, 6.00, 7.00, 9.00 and 11.00 p.m. English: 2.00 p.m. French: 2.15 p.m.

TODAY

6.00 a.m. Religious Services (R). 6.10 Musical Clock (R). 6.58 Programme Announcements. 7.17 Morning Melodies. 8.00 Close Down.

11.00 a.m. Popular Concert: Rossini: Overture "The Barber of Seville"; Liszt: Piano Concerto No. 2 in A (Soloist: Julius Katchen); Borodin: Symphony No. 2 in B-minor; Gliere: Dance of the Russian Sailors. 12.30 Chamber Music: Soler: Quintet No. 3 in G-major for Strings and Harpsichord; Bach: Sonata in B-minor, for Flute and Harpsichord. 12.45 Lunchtime Music. 1.45 Where to Go? 2.30 Close Down.

3.15 Programme for Yemenites. 3.30 Kabbalat Shabbat. 4.00 Youth Corner. 4.30 Special Foreign News Broadcast. 5.00 Classical Request Programme — Villa-Lobos: "Bachianas Brasileiras" No. 5 (Soloist: Victoria de Los Angeles); Grieg: Piano Concerto in A-minor (Soloist: Gyorgy Cziffra); Weber: "Invitation to the Dance." 6.00 Bible Reading. 6.10 Sabbath Songs. 6.30 Literary Bag. 7.30 Reuven Sheffer (Vocalist) with Shmuel Gogol (Harmonica) and his Ensemble. 7.40 Light Music. 8.00 "The Third Side to the Coin." 8.30 Violin Tunes. 9.15 Today at the Olympics. 9.30 Friday Evening Concert performed by the Orchestra of the Monte-Carlo National Opera, Conductor: Pedro de Freitas-Branco, Soloist: I. Matsuura (Piano); Respighi: "The Birds"; Debussy: "Iberia"; Ravel: Piano Concerto in G; Falla: Suite from "The Three Cornered Hat." 10.45 Folk Dances. 11.10 Dance Music. 12.00 Close Down.

TOMORROW

7.30 a.m. Light Classical Music: Mozart: Rondo from the Bassoon Concerto; Couperin: Piece for Harpsichord; Thomas: Overture "Mignon"; Schumann: Romance for Cello; Roderigo: Two Movements from the Guitar Concert; Chopin: Waltz in E-Flat major; Strauss: Excerpts from the ballet "Le Beau Danube." 8.45 The Week's Diary. 9.15 Hebrew Songs. 9.45 Sabbath Morning Concert — Alessandro Scarlatti: 1) Sonata in F-major, 2) Cantata; Ravel: 1) "Scheherezade," 2) "Alborada del Gracioso." 10.30 "Curtain Up." 11.30 Portuguese Folk Songs for Mixed Choir. 11.45 The Kol Yisrael Light Orchestra — Conductor: Moshe Atzmon, Soloists: Ruth Maimon (Vocalist) & Flute Quartet. 12.15 Requests for Hebrew Songs. 1.00 "The Melody Lingers On..." 1.40 Cantoral Recordings. 2.00 Close Down.

2.30 p.m. Popular Concert — Glinka: Waltz-Fantasy; Albeniz: Four Spanish Dances; Falla: Ritual Dance. 4.00 Songs of the Nations. 4.30 "Baton Up." 4.45 Story. 5.00 Oriental Music. 5.15 New Records of Light Music. 5.45 Talk by H. Helman. 6.00 Opera — Rossini: "Le Comte Ory." 7.15 Hebrew Songs. 7.45 The Art of Drawing. 7.55 "Melaveh Malka." 8.25 Sports. 8.55 Bible Reading: Divrei Hayamim 1, chaps. 3 & 4. 9.15 Summer Concert played by the Kol Yisrael Orchestra — Noel Coward: Selection (Conductor: Meir Harnik); Offenbach-Salomon: "The Maiden of Elisondo" (Hebrew: Meir Freidman, Conductor: Karel Salomon); Zuerrer: Waltz. 10.00 Italian Songs. 10.30 Dance Music. 12.00 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME
469, 422.5 & 202.7 M.
Commercial Programmes

Today: 3.00 Opening. 3.01 Melodies. 3.30 Famous Orchestra. 3.45 "No Kidding." 4.00 Weather Forecast. 4.01 Light Classical Music. 4.30 Records At Your Choice. 5.00 Close Down.

IMMIGRANTS' HOUR: Today: 7.00 French. 7.30 Yiddish. 8.00 Mograbit. 8.15 News in Easy Hebrew. 8.30 Ladino. 9.00 News in English. 9.15 Polish. 9.30 Rumanian. 9.45 Hungarian. 10.00 Jewish Music: Selection of Tunes by Joel Engel, arranged by Moshe Lustig; Melodies for the Ten Days of Atonement from the Collection of Geshury, arranged by Hanan Schlesinger. 10.30 Piano Music by Grieg, played by Richard Farrell. 11.00 News. 11.10 Close Down.

Tomorrow: 7.00 French. 7.30 Yiddish. 8.00 Mograbit. 8.15 News in Easy Hebrew. 8.30 Ladino. 9.00 News in English. 9.15 Polish. 9.30 Rumanian. 9.45 Hungarian. 10.00 Concert — Delius: Dance Rhapsody No. 2 (Conductor: Sir Thomas Beecham); Pierre Mercure: Cantata for Joy; Delojoio: Symphony "The Triumph of St. Joan." 11.00 News. 11.10 Close Down.

ARABIC PROGRAMME
467 & 41.7 M.

Arabic Programme (including News): Today and Tomorrow: 6.30-7.15 a.m. 1.15-2.15 and 5.50-11.15 p.m.

KOL YISRAEL LAGOLA (32.1 M.) Today: 10.15 News. 10.25 Our Correspondent Reports. 10.30 Sabbath Programme. Tomorrow: 10.15 News. 10.25 "The Lighter Side." 10.30 "This Week's Portion." 10.40 Cantoral Music.

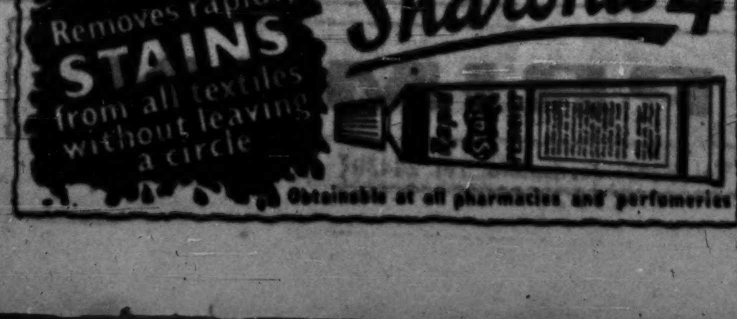
Programme to South Africa: Today: 6.45 News. 6.55 Our Correspondent Reports. 7.05 Sabbath Programme. Tomorrow: 6.45 News. 6.55 The Lighter Side. 7.00 Cantoral Music.

ARMY PROGRAMME (215, 235 and 335 M.) Today: 6.00 Opening. 6.03 Request Programme. 6.40 Legends. 6.55 Reading from the "Haftara" by A. Gurewitz. 7.00 News. 7.10 "Vis-a-Vis." 7.30 The Week in Israel & in the World. 7.40 "Pleasant Tune." 8.00 Friday Evening Concert: Works by Bach, Tchaikowsky & Prokofief. 9.00 News. 9.15 The Nahal Troupe. 10.00 Dance Music. 10.30 Close Down.

Tomorrow: 6.00 Opening. 6.03 Pleasant Tunes. 6.58 Announcements. 7.00 News. 7.10 Folk Dances. 7.30 "Musical Pot-Pourri." 8.00 Musical Miniatures. 8.30 "The Night Following the Sabbath." 9.00 News. 9.15 Dance Music. 10.30 Close Down.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS 25.25, 19.00, 19.86 & 13.90 M.) 7.15-7.45 p.m. Today: News, News Comment, British Album. Tomorrow: News, News Comment, Review of the Weekly British Press.

VOICE OF AMERICA — English Programme: Today: 5.00 and 6.00 a.m. News, U.N. in Action on 25 and 31 M. 7.00 News, Press Opinion USA on 25 and 31 M. 8.00 News, News Analysis, Report to Europe on 31, 41, 49 M. and 238 K. 9.00 and 10.00 News, Press Opinion USA on 13, 19 and 31 M. 3.00 p.m. News, Report to South Asia on 11, 13 and 19 M. 4.00 News, News Analysis, Critic's Choice on 11, 13, 19, 25 and 31 M. 5.00 News, News Analysis, Report to Middle East on 19, 25 and 31 M. 6.00 News, Critic's Choice on 11, 19, 25, 31 and 41 M. 7.00 News, Report to Middle East on 13, 25 and 31 M. 7.30 Issues in the News on 13, 25 and 31 M. 8.00 News, Report to Africa on 25 M. 8.30 Forum on 25 M. 9.00 and 10.00 News in Special English, Music USA on 25 M. 11.00 News, News Analysis, Commentators' Digest on 25, 31, 41 M. and 238 K. 11.30 Forum on 25, 31, 41 M. and 238 K. 12.00 News, News Analysis, Commentators' Digest on 25, 31, 41 M. and 238 K.

Tomorrow: 5.00 and 6.00 a.m. News, UN Week on 25 and 31 M. 7.00 News, Commentators' Digest on 25 and 31 M. 8.00 America This Week on 13, 19 News, News Analysis, Report to Europe on 31, 41, 49 M. and 238 K. 9.00 and 10.00 News, and 31 M. 3.00 p.m. News, Report to South Asia on 11, 13 and 19 M. 4.00 News, News Analysis, Labour and Economics on 11, 13, 19, 25 and 31 M. 5.00 News, News Analysis, Report to Middle East on 19, 25 and 31 M. 6.00 News, Labour and Economics on 11, 19, 25, 31 and 41 M. 7.00 News, Report to Middle East on 13, 25 and 31 M. 7.30 Listeners' Log on 13, 25 and 31 M. 8.00 News, Report to Africa on 25 M. 8.30 Perspective on 25 M. 9.00 and 10.00 News, Music USA on 25 M. 11.00 News, News Analysis, World Press Roundup on 25, 31, 41 M. and 238 K. 11.30 Perspective on 25, 31, 41 M. and 238 K. 12.00 News, News Analysis, World's Press Roundup on 25, 31, 41 M. and 238 K.

CYPRUS BROADCASTING CORPORATION — English Programme: (434 & 405 M.): News: 7.30 a.m., 2.00, 7.00, 11.00 p.m. Today: 7.45 a.m. The Coca Cola Programme. 8.00 Melodies & Memories. 8.30 My Word. 9.00 Miniature Concert. 9.30 Vanished Without Trace. 9.45 Piano Playtime. 10.00 The Melody Dance Band. 10.30 String Song. 11.00 The Final Year. 11.15 Light Music. 11.30 Focus on Fact. 12.00 Midday Melodies. 2.15 p.m. The Name is Shane. 2.30 For Children. 6.45 The Lantic Programme. 7.15 Nesbitt's Passing Parade. 10.00 Meet Mr. Mystery. 10.15 Stars of Song. 10.30 Hit Parade. Tomorrow: 7.45 a.m. The Coca Cola Programme. 8.00 Melodies & Memories. 8.30 Popular Light Orchestra. 9.00 Meet Mr. Mystery. 9.45 Piano Playtime. 10.00 Pete King. 10.30 Rhythm is their Business. 11.00 The Final Year. 11.15 Wally Scott & his Orchestra. 11.30 Danger Point. 2.00 Hit Parade. 2.15 p.m. The Name is Shane. 2.30 Robert Farnon. 6.45 The Lantic Programme. 7.15 Beat Patrol. 10.00 Underseas Carson. 10.15 Stars of Song. 10.30 Saturday Night Theatre. 11.30 Midnight Levant.